THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 17 JUNE, 1837. [NO. 9404.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail early in July. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 17th June 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Childe Harold*, G. WILLIS, Commander. Has good acommodations for Passengers, and will have quick despatch. Apply to

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG AND Co.

Rampart Row, 17th June, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The ship *Madras*, of 600 Tons, QUINTON, Commander; daily expected and will have early despatch.—Has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 17th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new ship *Jessie Logan*, of 700 Tons, J. McWHIRTER, Commander; daily expected and will have early despatch.—This ship has very spacious accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 17th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship LINTIN, J. GILLMAN, Commander, will sail on the 24th inst., and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,

Rampart Row, 17th June, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The fine new Ship *Slains Castle*, 600 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander; having three fourths of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.—For Freight apply to Capt. PETRIE or Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co.—Bombay, 17th June, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The new *Ship Carnatic*, of 500 tons Burthen, *James Laird* commander.

For freight apply to *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.*—Bombay, 17th June, 1837.

FOR LINTIN.—The Clipper Barque Sir HERBERT COMPTON, *F. S. Bowson*, Master, to sail on the 25th instant; for Freight of Opium only, apply at the office of Messrs, *Aga Mahomed Rahim, &co.*,

Nesbit Lane, June 14th 1837.

SECOND BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—The half yearly Subscription to the above institution falls due at our office on the 1st Proxcimo.

W. NICOL &Co.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th June 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|½d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE.—LETTERS being frequently sent to *Captain Grindly's* Agency in London, without the address (which are not in all cases procurable) their delivery is consequently delayed, possibly causing great inconvenience, it is therefore recommended for convenience, that all parties should *immediately on their arrival in England* communicate their addresses to the Army Agency, 16 Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place Charing Cross, where they will be registered.

Bombay, 10th February, 1837.

SEVERAL PIECES of fine Europe oil cloth, both black and green; for covering Caps and Carriages in the Monsoon and as equally adapted for coachmen's coats, &c. to be had at a very moderate price, *Cursetjee Burjorjee's*, opposite to *Messrs. Leys and Co.*

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until the 10th day of August next.

The Cardamoms will not be separated in Classes as formerly, the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity not less than one hundred Candies; the Cardamoms in Store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered packed in double Mat Robins and shipped at the expense of Government as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rupees per Candy. on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs, per Candy. on the Pepper will be required, 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance, & eight days after if from any person at Alleppy which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the Contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * " will be received until the abovementioned date when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer if approved of, accepted.

JOHN MORPHEW,

Comml. Agent to the Travancore Government.

Coml. Office Alleppey, 31st May, 1837.

તરાવેનકોરની એલચી તથા મરી ફોડલ શરૂ કરનારને શરતા આપીછે જે તે રાવેનકોરની એલચી તથા મરી હેનુકા મોશમનાં પાકનાં વીશે પરપોજલો તા ૧૦ મી આવતા આગશટ મરીનાંની શ્રુધી લેવા એલચી અગાકુ પરમાંણે વીનવા દેશે નરી તથા તે બધો આખો જયો અથવા તેમોની ઓછામો ઓછી શો ખાંડી શ્રુધીનાં પરપોજલો લેશે—એલચીનુ દાશતાંન હાલમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી વધારેછે તે દર ખાંડી એકનાં અંગરેજી રતલ ૬૦૦ પરમાંણે ગનવા તે એલચી શરેશતા પરમાંણે શરકારના ખરચથી તે બે વડી શાદરીમો મુદા બાંધી વાંકાંણપર ચડાવી આપે આમો આવશે *

મરીનો જહો ધારેઆ પરમાંણે આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો આશે તે દર એક ખાંડી ૫૦૦ અંગરેજી રતલની ગનવી તેપછી એલચી પરમાંણે શરકારના ખરચથી બે વડી શાદરીમો મુદા બાંધી વાંકાંણપર ચડાવી આપે આમો આવશે *

દર ખાંડીએ ફંટરાકટરે એલચી ઉપર ૩ પીઆ ૧૫૦ તથા મરીની દર ખાંડીએ ૩ પીઆ ૧૦ અનામત આપવા જેથએચ તે જે કુર ગામનુ ફંટરાકટ હોએ તો ફંટરાકટ કબુલ થઆ પછી ૨૫ દાકાડામો આપવા તથા આલપછનુ જે લોકોનુ હશે તેને આઠ દાકાડામો આપવા તે જે એલચી તા ૩૧ મી જેનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી તથા મરી તારીખ ૨૦ મી મે ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી નહી લધ જશે તો તે અનામત રાખેલા ૩પીઆ ગુનેગારીમો જશે તથા તે ફંટરાકટ રદ તથા બાતલ થશે એલચી તથા મરી જોખી લીધા પછી તેનો જોખમ ખરીદદારને માંઠે રેહેશે *

માલનો નમુનો તથા ફાંદા વધારે પરપુછ કરવી હોએતો હેડલ શરૂ કરનારને * મલે આથી અથવા લખી ઓકલેઆથી માલુમ થશે પરપોજલમો જે ભાવ લખવો તે અંકરે લખવો તથા તેનાં શરનામાં ઉપર એમ લખવુ જે ફેબલે આલમ શ્રી તરાવેનકોરનાં રાજનાં ઉછીનાં દેવાન * તે બંધ લાખોતો

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF BENGAL.

SOME Persons interested in the Colonies of Australia, or intending to become so, have associated themselves for the purpose of securing a safe, convenient and regular communication with the rising Colonies. They invite the participation of all who may be disposed to forward that object.

It is notorious that many who have resorted to the Cape and elsewhere in search of health, would have preferred to visit some part of Australia had a regular conveyance been available, and had there been any assurance of the means of return within a definite period.

The difficulties of communication must also have checked investment of Capital in the many profitable ways that a state of society rapidly advancing is always sure to present, and must have obstructed the influx of European emigration from India which the reduced prospects of the Civil and Military Services have made them look to as an important resource.

Hitherto the transit between India the Colonies in question has depended on the casual resort of Colonial Vessels of small size and inferior accommodation, and on the still more uncertain chance of a vessel of a large class being tempted into the trade by the failure of the harvests of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. The Subscribers of the Association are persuaded that the time has arrived for putting the communication between India and Australia on a better footing, and they are willing to take upon themselves the risk of the experiment. Their plan is to charter a first-class Ship to be dispatched for Sydney in all November next, and to touch at Swan River, Kangaroo Island, and Hobart Twon or Launceston, whichever may be preferred, and to charter another of the same description to be dispatched in all January, and to touch at Madras as well as the places above mentioned. In both despatches the accommodation of passengers will be the principal object, and freight a secondary consideration—the greatest care will be taken in the choice of Vessels and Commanders, and in fitting them with all supplies that can reasonably be desired.

For the information of those who may wish to concur in the underaking, it has been determined to make known the outline of this Association.

A Joint Fund will be subscribed in Shares of 500 Co.'s Rs., of which 50 will be paid down at the time of subscription, and the residue called for only as required. The Fund subscribed will be placeed in the Bengal or Union Bank, to the order of not less than two of the Committee.

The affairs of the Association will be conducted by a Committee of four of the Subscribers resident in Calcutta, and a Secretary of their appointment.

The Accounts and Proceedings will at all times be open for the inspection of the Subscribers, and will be presented to Half Yearly General Meetings.

The Association will confine itself exclusively to the establishment of a regular communication between India and the Australian Colonies, and the promotion of the resort of Visitors and Settlers—no operation will be undertaken which has not these objects in view—no freight will be taken from the public till the demands of the Passengers and Subscribers shall have been complied with.

Further details and arrangements will be suspended until all who may be so disposed shall have had the opportunity to subscribe, and the sense of the Subscribers at large will be taken at a General Meeting before any engagement for a Vessel shall be concluded. As a provisional measure, the following Subscribers have consented to act as Committee:

ML. W. CRACROFT, C. S. COL. J. STUART,
" ANDREW WILSON, MR. C. R. PRINSEP,

and have accepted the offer of T. HYDE GARDINER to act gratuitously as Provisional Secretary, and that Messrs. WILSON, FRITH and Co. to act as Commercial Agents, if such should be required.

It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Provisional Secretary, and that persons wishing to subscribe may signify their intentions as early as possible.

For the Provisional Committee,

T. HYDE GARDINER, *Pl. Secy.*

No. 3-4, *Somerset Place, Strand.*

SALE by auction at Poona on Tuesday the 20th June next at 11o'clock A. M. Mr. *Laurence Barretto* will submit for sale by public Action at his rooms the following articles belonging to the Mess. of the Engineer Corps at Seroor, Tables, Jack wood chairs, Billiard chairs, a Dinner set, a large carpet, Table Shades, Dish covers, liquor stand, cruet stand, champaign glasses, butter pots, salt sellers, cooking utensils, a quantity of Cochin wax candles, some Spirits, and Wine, and other sundry articles.—Poona 13th June 1837.

ON SALE.—Chain Cables and Anchors complete, apply at the office of Mess. W. Nicol & Co.—*Rampart row*, 16*th June* 1837.

THE OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE,

No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET:

MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES,

AN OFFICE, OR SUBSCRIPTION ROOM, of General Agency, for the purpose of granting assistance to OFFICERS in the HONBLE. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICE, is established at No. 5, Leadenhall Street.

The business of this Office is conducted by MR. EDWARD DODWELL, (late Chief Clerk in the Civil and Military Pay Department at the East India House), and by MR. JAMES S. MILES (late Assistant to MR. DODWELL in the above Department), who have quitted the Company's Service, agreeably to the plan of Reduction consequent on the altered circumstances of the Company.

Mr. DODWELL having been thirty years, and Mr. MILES twenty years, in the Office of the Auditor of India Accounts, of the Hon. Company's Home Establishment, and thus became conversant with the rules and regulations of the Military and Civil Services, their Office (under the firm of DODWELL and MILES) will be found an easy medium through which annual Subscribers of one pound, may obtain accurate information on the following points.

1. The names of all CIVIL SERVANTS retired on the ANNUITY FUNDS from the three Presidencies, with the dates of admissiou thereto.
2. The names of the Civil Servants in the receipt of ABSENTEE ALLOWANCE.
3. The names of OFFICERS on the OFF-RECKONING FUNDS at the three Presidencies, with those who stand next in Succession to the Off-Reckonings, with amount of PAST SHARES of Off-Reckonings in any one year, from the date of their first institution.
4. FURLOUGH PAY due to Officers, according to their Certificates received from India.
5. RETIRED PAY, and CIVIL PENSIONS.
6. ALL CASUALTIES, whether Civil or Military, Promotions, Retirements, Removals, Posting to Regiments, and appointments, of Civil Stations in India.
7. REGULATIONS respecting the Bengal Madras, and Bombay Military Funds, without amount of Monthly Stoppages on account thereof.
8. REGULATIONS respecting FAMILY REMITTANCES and the annual amount allowed by each Officer, and to whom payable in England, according to the Rolls received from India.
9. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
10. PASSAGES TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
11. BAGGAGE SHIPPED AND CLEARED.
12. ADDRESSES OF CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

Messrs. DODWELL and MILES will assist through the forms of the Court, WRITERS, CADETS and ASSISTANT SURGENS, proceeding to India. They will also supply forms of applicatiou, and conduct any correspondence with the Court, connected with the interests of the Company's Civil or Military Servants.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London.*

"Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and our wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston.*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas. Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY, CHURCH LANE.—*Ex Berenice*, and other late arrivals; Horsburgh's India Directory, or Directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil and the interjacent Ports, the last Edition corrected and revised by the author in April 1836, 2 Vols. in one; Russia half bound and lettered..... .....Rs. 80

Charts of the Red Sea from Jiddah to the straits of Babel Mandeb, Surveyed in the years 1830 @ 33 by Captain Elvon and Lieut. Pinching, and completed in 1833, and 34 by Commander Moresby, I. N., and the part above Jidda, on Mercators projection, compiled from Astasimetric Survey, executed in the years 1830 @ 33 in the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Palinurus* by Commander Moresby and Lieut, Carless, both drawn by Lieut. Carless, and engraved by Walker, 4 sheets, Rs. 40

Calculations relating to the Equipment, displacement &c. of Ships and Vessels of War by Edye 1832..Rs. 15

Historical sketch of the Portuguese Settlements in China; and of the Roman Catholic Church and Mission in China, by Sir A. Ljsinstede; with a Supplementary chapter descriptive of the City of Canton, republished from the Chinese Repository, 1836.....~~Rs~~ 5

STATIONERY ex John Campbell, and other late arrivals, Laid Foolscap at 12 ~~Rs~~ ₱ ream, large thin Blue and Yellow Wove post stamp'd, large thin laid post stamped, fine large Blue Wove post, Do. hot pressed, fine and superfine thin laid post, Bath post, h. p. gilt and plain at 7 to 10 ~~Rs~~ ₱ ream, Note paper of same kind 5 to 7 ~~Rs~~ ₱ ream, Folio Bank post 20 ~~Rs~~ qto. Bank post 15 ~~Rs~~, Black border letter and Note paper, 15 and 10 ~~Rs~~ ₱ ream, Office Quills 4 ~~Rs~~ ₱ 100. Double patent Perryian pens; fine, broad, and Medium points, each paper containing 9 pens with holder..~~Rs~~ 2

Walkdon's Black and Red Ink powders, Large post quarto Embossed Roan Blads, or quarto Portfolios, 3 ~~Rs~~ each.

A supply of fresh ruled music paper, quarto and Oblong 3 ~~Rs~~ ₱ quire. Do. of Bristol Boards large @ 1½ and small @ 1 rupee each.

Lucifers 100 ₱ box @ 4 ~~Rs~~ ₱ dozen boxes, or 3 boxes ₱ Rupee.

COMMISSION AGENCY,—The undersigned, finding a retail business fraught with more trouble than profit, have come to the resolution, from this date, of confining their labours chiefly to the execution of Commissions, which they will be happy to undertake for any description of goods, at a trifling compensation for their labor of 3 [three) per cent. chargeable on the market of the goods they may be called on to purchase; provided that in all cases the same are paid for within one month from the date of their dispatch from the Presidency;—and in order to render every satisfaction, the undersigned will guarantee the quality, and, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy transt it, of every article procured by them taking care to forward with every dispatch ar authenticated bill of parcels. Parties who may feel disposed to deposit funds with the undersigned in anticipation, will be allowed the usual rate of interest thereon until the same shall be invested.—Postages and all other necessary charges are, of course, to be borne by the persons ordering goods.

BECK AND CO.

17th June, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Thursday, next the 22nd June, YATES AND Co. will Sell by public Auction, and without reserve, 100 Hams; 20 Casks of Bass's Beer, (1000) one Thousand dozen of Hodgson's Beer in Bottle, well worthy notice; a quantity of Silver Pencil Cases, with Boxes of spare leads; a lot of Tiller boxes and Tiller handles; Plated and Brass Thimbles; Fish Hooks, of every number; Silk, Mother O'Pearl, and Steel Buttons; Brass Scales, of a small size; French Liqueur Cases, with Glass Bottles Complete; Red Cotton Handkerchiefs; different colored Chintz, Dimities, and Coarse Scarlet Woolens; slightly damaged Canvass; fine and coarse Flannel; 100 piece of Jamdanees; a lot of Spun Yarn, and several hundred Maunds of Red and Yellow Ochre.

AT 1 P. M.—A Second Sized Billiard Table a Buggy and any Cattle or Carriages that may offer. TERMS CASH.—Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—YATES AND Co. beg to make the following known to their friends who may become purchasers at their Auctions, that in future four days will be allowed for the clearing away of any such lots as may be purchased—after which period they will be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Any profit that may arise from their being re-sold will be forfeited by the first purchaser, and should there be any loss from their being re-sold the said purchaser will he obliged to make it good.

Glass, and other ware liable to breakage, will be held at the purchaser's responsibility, from the moment it is knocked down.

Terms of the Sales, Cash, on delivery of the goods.

YATES AND Co.—Have received for sale the following Superior Articles;—Fishing Rods and lines, Hunting Saddles, Ladies Saddles, Racing ditto, Hussar do., Carriage, Tandem, Curricle, and Buggy harness, Spare chifney bits, Girths, Martingales, Sursingles, Head Stall Reins, single and double; Gig and Chariot Lamps, Silk and Cotton Ladies' and Gentlemen's stockings, Colored kid Gloves, White Cotton Gloves, Berlin ditto, Patent braces, Double and single cotton Night Caps, Children's worsted shoes, very superior Black and Green Tea and Sugar-Candy, Manilla Cigars, Bengal Goracho, and an assortmeut of China paintings and other China Ornaments; water filterers.

A large assortment of fresh stores, Comprising Hams, Pine, Gloucester, Stilton and Chedder Cheeses, Pickles, Sauces, Anchovy and herring paste, Chrystal, Table and Tarragon Vinegar, Bottled fruits of almost every description, Isinglass, Bristol tripe, Salt Beef, and Pork in Small Kegs, Excellent red and white herrings, Dried Apples, Preserved Pears, and Plumbs, Ox Tongues in kegs of 6. 10 and 12; Roasted and Boiled meats of almost every description, Wax Candles. Wiltshire Bacon, Bloom raisins, capital cylinder Gunpowder, Irish and Sotch Whisky, a few canisters of fresh Sprats; of Noyeaus, different sorts, prunes preserved in Liqueurs, Brandy fruits, English biscuits, Scotch Potatoes, Speldings, preserved Carrots, Turnips, and Parsnips.

ALSO,—Hodgson's and Bass's Beer in Hogsheads and Butts at 60 rupees per Hdd. Warranted.

Shipping supplied with every descriptiou of ship stores, Rope, Canvas, pitch, tar, Bulls eyes, deck lights, spars, timber, live stock of every description, cabin stores and ship chandlery in general.

A quantity of ship biscuit, salt Beef and Pork are on sale at a moderate rate.

A Capital English Cow: also English Oats.

Messes or families obliging us with their commands shall be liberally treated with articles of the best quality, and supplied, if to be procured on the Island.—Medows Street.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES, &c. &c. &c.
OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.
AS ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1834.
Capital £500,000,
In 5,000 Shares of £100 each.

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William Mackie. Esq.....*Surgeon.*

MADRAS.

Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.....*Agents.*
Thomas More Lane, Esq.....*Surgeon.*

The Directors of this Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing Institutions for Life Assurance, &c. &c. and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what as a whole will place their Establishment on the most secure, judicious, and satisfactory footing both to the Proprietors and the Assured.

The plain of this Society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave, in all human probability, a small but certain excess of profit on the general result of its transacions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the Proprietors, who have advanced the capital necessary for defraying the unvoidable expence of the Institution and who have pledged the Subscribed Amount of their capital in order to afford that responsibility, which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

Persons assured with this Society for the *whole term of Life*, will be entitled *to three-fourths of the profits*, after they shall have made five complete annual payments; in every subsequent year a similar division will take place, the profits being estimated from the average of the five preceding years: thus one year's average profits will be annually divided.

The Directors of the India Branch of the Society are empowered after a lapse of any number of years, to treat for the purchase of Policies or to advance if required on any Policy by way of loan two-thirds of its estimated value, and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of the Policies in diminution of the Annual Premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of Permiums becomes unnecessary.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented Premium will be charged proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to the circumstances of the case.

Every proposal for Assurance will be immediately attended to, and the Assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly in advance:* but Policy holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the Society to pay their Premiums *in one amount* in annual or quarterly payments, or during a given number of years; viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20 annual payments. Many persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity and adopt the latter course, and although their contributions will thus cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon, their share of profits will continue to be added to their Policies annually during the remainder of life.

Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued on the date of the approval of the risk by the Directors; no Assurance to be binding on the Society until the first Premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

The parent Institution being in London with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as Claims are payable in either country at the entire option of the Policy holder. The establishment of Sub-Agencies at Madras and Bombay, under the management of the Calcutta Branch, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the Sister Presidencies. Assurers on arrival in England in approved health, may be permitted, during their abode there, to pay Premiums according to the reduced scale for Great Britain.

The accounts of this Society, after being investigated by Auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, will be laid before a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose in like manner the accounts of the Parent Society will be regularly transmitted to India for the same purpose,—the Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

All Policies becoming Claims on the Society will be discharged within 3 months after proof of the Assurer's death has been furnished to the Directors, either in London or Calcutta.

This Society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a Civil nature; but Members of the Military Service holding offices purely civil are admissable to Assurance or continuance of Assurance at Civil rates of Premium, such admission being in all cases determinable by the Directors on the circumstance of the case itself, and it is limited exclusively to the period of services purely civil.

The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By Order of the Directors,
(292) BAGSHAW AND CO., Agents and Secretaries.

ON SALE.—Imported per "*Scourfield*," Ind and Smiths, Pale Ale, of October Brew, and recommended to be superior to any imported "*this season*" to this Market, Basses excepted, price 60 Rupees per Hogshead, Cash, apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 17th June, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL a small quantity of the following choice old Wines, Madeira in Hhds, quarter, Casks, & 3 dozen cases, Sherry Pale and Brown, in Hhds and Port and Claret in 3 dozen cases.—Rampart Row, 17th June, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Bleached Canvas, from No. 1 to 6, at the godowns of Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.—Rampart Row, 17th June, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per *Carnatic*, also Port Wine of superior quality, Rs. 20 per Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 17th June, 1837.

HODGSON'S BEER.—On Sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co's., Godowns in Butts and Hhds.

Butts.....Rupees 120
Hhds..... " 60

now landing ex *Slains Castle.*

Bombay, 17th June, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co., a small quantity of Champaign, at Rs, 45 per dozen.

Bombay, 17th June, 1837.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, Ind and Smiths Beer, Rs. 60 ℔ Hhd. and a quantity of Burtons Gunpowder in 1lb. Cannisters, just received ℔ Scourfield from London, also a few cases old Tom in pints Rs. 10 per dozen.—Bombay, 17th June, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of English hay packed in bales of 1 Cwt. each, also a fine pole Cow, received per Ship *Ann.*—Apply at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.—Bombay, 17th May, 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the following wines per Slains Castle.

Gordon and Co's. Pale

Sherry.....in 6 doz. Cases at Rs.			18	℔ doz.
Blackburns Madeira... " 3	"	"	25	"
Aubriets Champagne.. " 3	"	"	45	"
Tinto Madeira.....			20	"
Hock Marcobrumer, vin. 1825 in 3 doz. Cases			35	"
Hock Rudechumer " 1825	"	"	35	"
Pale Champagne Brandy in 3 dozen Cases			18	"

Also.

The following French Wines received ex Mexican.

Lafitte, Latour, Leoville, Mouten	Rs 12 ℔ dozen in 1 doz. Cases	
St. Julian, Barsac	Rs 10	" "

Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds. Rs 320 ℔ Hhd.
Do....." Quarter Casks 160 "

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES, AND Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 450 ℔ butt, also a few pipes of Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at Rs 500 ℔ pipe.—Terms, Cash.—Bombay, 17th June, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.— No XXVI. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to 30th April, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 17th June, 1837.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

TO BE LET.—The well known airy residence called Chinch Pogley house next to *Sir J. W. Awdry's.*

A lower roomed house, below the Sudder Addalut at Mazagone.

For further particulars enquire at *D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office in fort.—Bombay 17th June, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A commodious House, situate at Mazagon, lately occupied by *Doctor Sproule.* apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's* sons, in meadow street.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at hi, office the fort. 17th June, 1837.

FOR SALE AT THE COURIER OFFICE.—The Oriental Sporting Magazine from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Lading ℔ set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, ℔ set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itenerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon mode-

FOR SALE.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 17 June 1837,

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GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 9th June, 1837.

No. 288.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date 8th instant, Assistant Surgeon Doig, Staff Surgeon at Belgaum, has been appointed to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon at that station, from the date it because the Head Quarters of the Collectorate of Belgaum.

No. 289.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Tools similar to those attached to Infantry Regiments under this Presidency, as directed by General Order No. 231 of the 8th ultimo, to be used in extinguishing fires, be also attached to the Artillery and Cavalry Regiments for the same purpose.

On change of Quarters, each Corps will leave its Tools for the relieving Regiment

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1837.

No. 290.—Ensign A. B. Rathborne of the 24th Regiment Native Infantrs, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 291—The following appointments are made:—

Ordnance Department.

Conductor H. Dilly to be an Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary, vice Bellew proceeded to Europe.—Date of appointment, 14 May 1837.

Sub-Conductor D. McKenzie to be an Acting Conductor, and Corporal John Mathieson to be an Acting Sub-Conductor, in succession to Dilly appointed Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary.—Ditto. 14 May 1837.

No. 292.—With reference to the General Order No. 236, dated the 8th ultimo, the temporary appointment of Lieutenant Bagshawe to act as Interpreter to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is to be considered as having had effect from the 16th April 1837.

1, Major.
2. Captains.
6. Lieutenant.
2. Ensigns.
1. Assistant Surgeon.
13 Serjeants.
15. Corporals.
5. Drummers.
189. Privates.

} No. 293.—The Regimental order of the 12th April last, by Major Algeo, Commanding His Majesty's 6th Foot, placing Assistant Surgeos Jackson in medical charge of the Detachment of that Corps as per margin, ordered on service to Mangalore, is confirmed.

The Cantonment Order of the 20th April last, by Major Everest, directing Assiatant Surgeon Jackson of His Majesty's 6th Foot, to afford medical aid to the Detachment of the 2nd Battalion Bombay Artillery at Mangalore, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1837.

No. 294.—The appointment of Acting 2nd Lieutenant Wood of the Engineers, to be Assistant to the Inspecting Engineer of the Northern Division of the Army, is cancelled, and Acting 2nd Lieutenant Hill is appointed in his room, Lieutenant Wood will perform the duties of Assistant to he Superintending Engineer at the Presidency temporarily so soon as the state of his health will admit.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th June, 1837.

No. 49.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish, as applicative in this Department, the following General Order issued under date the 19th April last, in the Military Department.

No. 202.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having authorized from the 1st May next, certain alterations in the system under which the Commissariat accounts are rendered and audited, is pleased to notify in General Orders such parts of the revised system as require to be made generally known.

The Officers of the Pay Department are to be relieved from all transaction with the Commissariat Department which relate to Commissariat contingent expenditure.

The Sub Assistant Commissary General at Belgaum is to be placed under the immediate control of the Commissary General, and will forward his accounts direct to that Officer.

Departments and Corps receiving supplies from the Commissariat, on daily or occasional requisitions and giving a general indent for the month, are to send in the monthly indent, before the 6th day of the succeeding month.

All indents for supplies made without separate requisitions, are, if possible, to be receipted on the delivery of the Stores, but when indents require numerous articles, all of which cannot be supplied within the month, a receipt on the established principles (2nd Supplement. Page 133, Article 42), for those that may have been supplied, is to be forwarded to the Commissariat by the 5th day of the following month, which, with the indebt, will be forwarded as vouchers for the first charges made under such indent.

Officers receiving Stores transported by the Commissariat, are to pass a receipt for the same according to the established from (2nd Supplement, Page 314, Art: 42,) within twe days after delivery.

No. 50.—Mr. J. Ward, Captain's clerk, is appointed Purser.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt,*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 14th June 1837.

The Reverend J. Stevenson, D. D. junior minister of St. Andrew's Church, returned to his duty on the 8th instant, from the leave granted him on the 9th ultimo.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.
Bombay Castle, 10th June 1837.

Mr. H. R. Stracey, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed an extension, till the 15th ultimo, of the leave of absence granted him under date the 1st March last.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1837.

Mr. R. Mills, principal collector of Poona, is allowed an extension, till the 29th instant, of the leave of absence granted him on the 24th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 14th June. 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. J Western, of the engineer corps, an assistant magistrate in the zilla of the Concan, under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835.

Mr. J. B. Simson, acting 3rd judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed an extension of one month's leave of absence, on urgent private affairs.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the Honorable the Judge of the Supreme Court appointed Oswald William Kettrer esq. to be Deputy Clerk of the Crown on the 1st Instant, on the resignation of Daniel Bowden Smith esq.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 14th June, 1837.

The leave of absence, on sick certificate, granted to Mr. W. Countney, second assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, on the 22nd February last, is extended to the 3rd instant.

The leave of obsance, to visit the Paesidency on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant P. T. French, Bheel Agent at Ahmednuggur, under date the 22nd ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 13th instant.....	1,0
Chests	1,0

MALWA.

Passes granted upto the 29th ultimo.....	13,7
Chests	13,7

IMPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836 to the 6th instant..... Chests	19,6
Dittto from the 7th to the 15th instant..... "	"
Chests	19,6

EXPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836 to the 6th instant..... Chests	16,4
Ditto from the 7th to the 13thi nstant.....	
Chests	16,6

J. TAYLOR
Opium A

Bombay, 14ht June 1837.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, that with the exception of let otherwise addressed, all that have been received at office, for transmission to England between the 1st and

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19th instant, both inclusive' were dispatched bp the ship "Vanguard" to Liverpool, an the 10th June 1837, and those eived between the 10th and the 15th instant, by the ship riton" to Liverpool, on the 13th June 1837.

F. BOURCHIER.—*Post Mr. Genl.*

ay, Genl. Post Office, 14th June 1837.

NOTICE.

he Overland Mail for dispatch per Emily, viâ Maha- ah, will be closed at 11 A. M. on the 20th instant. he usual rates of Overland Postage will be charged.

F. BOURGHIER.—*Post Master General.*

bay, 14th June 1837.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

O THE SECRETARY OF THE STEAM COMMITTEE BOMBAY,

SIR,—In my last communication, I had the honor to ake you on the subject of Steam Navigation, I express- d a hope that the meeting of Parliament, would bring he measure to a speedy adjustment with His Majesty's overnment. This Committee for the purpose of giving ll the support in their power to the India Petitions, a- out to be presented to the House of Commons, prepared wo Petitions, copies of which are annexed they have been gned and we ready for presentation, when Lord William entinck shall bring forward the subject; a fortnight nce His Lordship gave notice that he would present the Calcutta Petition on Monday 17th Feby., but has thought adviseable to postpone doing so, in consequence of an terview with Sir John Hobhouse, and which made it de- rable that some further explanation should take place, efore proceeding as above. The question more immedi- tely under consideration is the appointment of a Com- ittee of the House of Commons, to enquire as to the best ode of giving India, the benefits sought for with the ost probable means of securing efficiency, economy and ability in the undertaning, and to afford public conve- ience and general benefits thereby; His Lordship has everal times expressed his intention of maintaining and pholding the right of all India, to a participation in the easure, and has lately shewn much anxiety to secure this esult in consequence of Reports now become prevalent, hat a proposal has been given in by the India House to His majesty's Government to establish and take under thier own control a Steam communication between Suez and Bombay. It is said by the advocate to this plan, that of course this communication will afterwards find its way to other parts of India, but a reference to the past, creates a doubt as to one or other of the above objects being realiz- ed. This Committee therefore feel themselves called up- on to obtain if possible, some definite plan and a guaran- tee, as to when, and in what way a measure so important s really to be disposed of, Lord William Bentinck has kindly promised to meet the Committee at this office to- morrow prepatatory to His Lordship entering into fur- ther communication with His Majesty's Government. His Lordship expressed to me yesterday his desire to become master of the subject that he might do all in his his power to forward it in the way likely to make it most useful and I was happy of the opportunity thus afforded o propose a meeting with the Provisional Committee of he Association. I trust it will lead to a comprehensive Plan, creditable to the Nation and beneficial to India, nd to the numerous interests it affects. It will at least orward the question with Government, and lead to the djustment of whatever plan may be finally adopted. It will be a source of much satisfaction to this Committee if heir exertions tend to promote the desired result, with a determination to persevere in their endeavors. and with the ope they may be successful.

I have, &c.

CHARLES. F. HEAD.

Chairman Provisional Committee.

TO THE SECRETARY STEAM COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SIR,—According to the desire expressed by Lord Wil- iam Bentinck, as mentioned in my letter of the 1st inst. His Lordship met the Provisional Committee at this office on the following day, The present position of the Steam question was then discussed, and His Lordship often expressing his opinion that Steam Communication was called for, not only between England &c. Port in India, but with all the Presidencies of India, and as this desira- ble arrangement, as far as is known is not contemplated by the East India Company, the present object is to have it adopted if possible, so that interlocal communication would exits in the East as well as with this country. Before negociating with His Majesty's Government, His Lord- ship wished to be informed how far his views were in ac ordance with those of this Committee, and of the Mer- chants generally.

Also when this Association would be prepared to un- dertake to carry out the measure on the comprehensive Plan, if the Sanction of Government to it is obtained. In reply His Lordship was assured that a Steam Commu- nication with the principal Ports in India was much de- sired for the Interests of Commerce as stated in a Petition just signed by most of the leading India Houses in the City.

Indeed on this point, it is not easy to suppose a differ- ence of opinion could exist, except to a very partial extent, as must be the case, in all great changes that effect close Trade. In respect to this Association being in a position at once to close with the intended plan if required so to do. It was observed to Lord William Bentinck that such ar- rangement was provided for by the Capital of the Com- pany having been made £500,000 and if His Majesty's Government should consent to this Association working out the measure, provided their Subscription list was fitted up in a limited time, steps would be taken to complete it. It was also explained to His Lordship that the hitherto extravagant and ruinous Estimate for carrying on Steam Navigation with India viâ the Red Sea, which for years has been extensively and perseveringly circulated, had left an unfavorable impression of the Public mind. That there was further difficulty on this Head in consequence of the East India Company having expressed an intention of establishing it themselves, and which caused many persons most desirous of it to hesitate in Subscribing.

The Resolution of the East India and China Association was also read to His Lordship stating that if the Govern- ment and the East India Company support the Plan laid down by the Provisional Committee of Steam Navigation with India, it would require but a short time to bring the measure into effective operation.

Letters from the outports expressing their Interests ta- n in this question were also read and with the aid ex- ected from India, left little doubt but the comprehensive lan might be undertaken. In a very short period by is Association. His Lordship expressed his intention o see Sir John Hobhouse, who has now caused Estimates o be formed as to the expence of establishing Steam Com- unication with all the Presidencies in India. This Com- ittee hope that in a very short time, a satisfactory result ill follow, in the mean time the motion to grant a Com- ittee in the House of Commons to consider the subject nd the presentation of the Petitions one deferred.

I have, &c.

HARLES S. HEAD.—*Chairman Provisional Committee.*

No. 6, Crosby Square, 14th March, 1837.

O THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KING- DOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBDED.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Bankers Traders, and others in the City of London.

SHEWETH,—That your Petitioners take a deep interest d attach great commercial Importance to a regular eam Communication with India.

That your Petitioners most respectfully submit to your Honorable House that great inconvenience and frequent disappointments attend the present mode of communication with that Country, which now varies from 45 to 140 days, the latter being the transit of the last overland Mail.

That your Petitioners notwithstanding the Resolutions of A Special Committee of your Honorable House bearing date the fourteenth day of July, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirtyfour, in which the practicability and importance of a regular and expeditious Steam Communication with India, are fully recognized, have still to lament in conjunction with the Inhabitants of our Indian Presidencies asexpressed in the respective Petitions to your Honorable House that no system has yet been matured for carrying them practically into effect.

That the question has not received that consideration which in the humble opinion of your Petitioners its importance so imperatively demands.

That your Petitioners are more particularly anxious for the early establishment of a Steam Communication in consequence of the daily and hourly increase of our commercial intercourse with all parts of India and particularly with China, since that trade was thrown open by which correspondence would be shortened one half and the transit between Great Britain and her Oriental possessions reduced as much.

That your Petitioners in common with the Mercantile Interests in all parts of this Kingdom are of opinion that a Monthly Communication by Steam Packets, between Great Britain and the different Presidencies of India would tend materially to promte the Commercial Interests of both Countries, and be in other respects, productive of national advantages.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House will adopt measures for establishing a regular Monthly Steam Communication by way of the Red Sea, between the principal Ports of India and England and thus bring into closer contact, countries so widely separated, yet so intimately connected by mutual Interests.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KING DOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIA- MENT ASSEMBLED.

The petition of the undersigned being Members of the Provisional Committee of an Association formed for the purpose of promoting Steam Navigation with India via the Red Sea.

HUMBLY SHEWETH.—That your petitioners being deeply interested in the question of Steam Communication with India, formed themselves into an association in the month of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, for the purpose of carrying that object into effect,

That your petitioners have recently learnt that His Majesty's Government have it in contemplation in conjunction with the East India Company to adopt measures for the above purpose, without the intervention of private individuals.

That as the sole object of your petitioners in forming themselves into an Association was to carry out the anxious wishes of the British Indian public on this important question, they humbly pray that no measure will receive the sanction of your Honourable house that does not ensure a regular, expeditions, and monthly communication between the different ports of Indian and this country.

THE LATE JAS. HORSBURGH Es Q.

Com. Room, Jerusalem Coffe House London, 27th Feb. 1837.

MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO. BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of transmitting to you by order of the Committee a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting held here on Friday the 10th Feburary 1837,

The meeting originated in a feeling of respect for the high character and valuable services of the late Captain Horsburgh and a consequent desire that the remembrance of them should be perpetuated by some conspicuous and durable mark of public regard

Believing these feelings to be general whenever the name of Captain Horsburgh is known, the Committee abstain from offering any remarks in recommendation of the object entrusted to their care, beyond the anticipated hope that so honorable a testimony may stimulate the rising generation afloat to emulate his example whose long continued and highly beneficial labours in promotion of the interests of science and of Humanity make a far stronger appeal than any which words could convey.

I am also directed to acquaint you that at a General Meeting of the Committee held here on the 17 February, it was resolved unanimously to request your House and that of Messrs. Forbes and Co. together with Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm to carry into effect the objects of the Committee on Bombay. I have &c.

W. BRUCE, *Hony. Sec.*

Intended monument to the late Captain James Horsburgh F. R. S.

At a meeting of the friends of the late Captain Horsburgh F. R. S. held on Friday the 16th of February at the Jerusalem Coffee House London,

William Stanley Clarke Esq. F. R. S. in the chair the followiug resolutions were passed unanimously.

1. Moved by Captain J. H. Plumridge R. N. and seconded by Captain John Fain Timins H. C. S.

That the public services of the late Captain J. Horsburgh F. R. S. we eminently beneficial to his country to the sause of science and the general interests of humanity their value and importance having been acknowledged by all contemporary navigators, attested by the election of Captain Horsburgh as Fellow of the Royal Society, and of many learned and scientific bodies in foreign countries and by the report of a select Commttee of the House of Commons on shipwrecks in 1836 which referred with approbation to "the zealous perseverance and ability of the distinguished East India Hydrographer the late Captain Horsburgh whose Directory and Charts of the Eastern Seas have been an invaluable safeguard to life and property in those regions."

2. Moved by Sir Charles Forbes Bart. and seconded by James Gaythorne Remington Esq. that this Meeting deem it fit that some public testimonial should be afforded to the eminent professional talents and private worth of the late Capt. Horsburgh. That for this purpose a subscription be opened, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the erection of a suitable Monument to his Memory and that Gentlemen connected with the Naval and ommercial interests of Great Britain and India, the friends and promoters of Nautical science, and the public at large be invited, to co-operate in carrying the proposed object into effect.

3. Moved by Capt. Jenkin Jones R. N. and seconded by Colonel R. Barnewall Bombay Army. That the Subscriptions be opened in the names of Jas. Gaythorne Remington and John Stewart Esq. at the undermentioned Bankers. Messrs. Willer Percival and Co. Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Halifax, Wiler and Co. Lombard St. Coutts and Co. Strand and Drummond and Co. Charring Cross Lloyds, at the Jerusalem Coffee House at Messrs. W. H Allen and Co. Booksellens. Also at the three Presidencies of India and ai Ceylon.

4. Moved by H. Shank Esq. and seconded by W. Burnie Esq. That the following Gentlemen having signified their consent to form a committee be impowered to adopt such measures as they may deem nessary to carry into effect the obect of the foregoing resolutions and that they have power to add their number.

Rt. Hon'ble Lord Vist. Strathallan,
Capt. R. Alsager, M. P.
J. Dir. Pre. Alexander Esq.
Col. R. Barnewall, Esq.
Sir J. Barrow, Bart.
Capt. Beaufort, R. I.
Capt. P. Cameron,
Sir, J. R. Carnac, Bart.
W. S. Clarke, Esq.
W. Clarke, Esq.
Capt. Cogan, I. N.
Sir F. A. Collier, R. N.
J. Copling, Esq.
S. Donaldson, Esq.
Admiral Sir P. Durham, G. C. B.
J. Egan, Esq.
Rear Admiral Hon. G. Elliott, R. N.
J. F. Elphinstone, Esq.
Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.
J. Forbes, Esq.
Capt. G. Grant, I. N.
J. D. Heathorn, Esq.
Capt. Arch. Hamilton,
Sir J. B Urmston,
F. Warden, Esq.
Capt. Mount Hamilton,
Capt. J. Innes,
Capt. Jenkin Jones R. N.
Capt. J. Larkins,
Hon. Hugh Lindsay,
J. Lock Esq.
Capt. R. Locke,
Geo. Lungley Esq.
Capt. J. R. Manderson,
Capt. A. Nairne,
Geo. Palmer Esq. M. P.
Capt. J. H. Plumridge R. N.
Capt. G. Peobyn,
J. Reeves Esq.
J. G. Remington Esq.
G. R. Robinson Esq. M. P.
Sir G. J. Staunton Bart.
Col. W. H. Lykes,
Capt. D. Ross, I. N.
Capt. C. Shea,
Capt. J. Shepherd,
J. Stewart, Esq.
Capt. J. F Timins,
John Gover, Esq.
Col. Sir H. Willock,
Capt. Sir J. Woolmore.

It was further resolved that the amount of the subscriptions by public bodies and commercial establishments be left to their own pleasure but that in respect to those of individuals the maximum be one Guinea each in order that the subscription may become general to all ranks and as it is hoped to all maritime countries: the number of contributors and not the amount of their donations being the criterion by which the respect to be shown to the accused will be estimated.

5. Moved by F. Warden Esq., seconded by Captain J. R. Manderson, That the best thanks of this meeting be given to W. Stanley Clarke Esq. for his able conduct in the chair and that he be requested to act as chairman of the committee.

A large subscription was then made in the room and the meeting adjourned.

(Signed) WM. BRUCE, *Hon. Sect.*

Committee Room Jerusalem Coffe House London, 27th Feb. 1837.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—17TH JUNE, 1837.

		MOR.	EVE
Saturday		9 27	9 53
Sunday	○	10 19	10 45
Monday		11 11	11 37
Tuesday		0 2	0 26
Wednesday		0 50	1 14
Thursday		1 39	2 5
Friday		2 32	2 8

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	106¾	106½
Second five per cent Loan	109 @	110½
Third five per cent Loan	111	110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 day	100¼	100
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100¾	100½
Bills on England at 30 days sight	2¾	
Ditto at 6 month's sight	2 | 2	2 | 2¾
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	221	220
Sovereigns each	10½	10¼

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Cadet James Grant, Infantry, from England.
Cadet Edward Simpson, Cavalry, from Do.
Assistant Surgeon James McKenzie, from do.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surgeon Ranckland, B. E. Regt. to Poona.
Ensign W. Falconer, 19th Regt. N. I. to do.
Cadet J. Hill, Engineers, to Guzerat.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the 8th Inst. at Belgaum, the Lady of Lieut. Johnston 10th Regt. N. I., of a Son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

June 13.—The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, George Grant, Esq. Captain from England, left Falmouth March 16th, touched at Tenneriffe, Mayo, Fernando Po, Cape Town, Mauritius.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, H. C. Civil Service, Child and Nurse, Hon'ble Captain Graves, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Mr. Simpson Cadet, Mr. Grant Cadet, Dr. Morrison, H. C. Service, Mr. Ogilvie, H. C. Service and Mr. Hadden Merchant.

DEPARTURES.

June 13th.—Ship Argyle, John McDonald, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—R. D. Olliffe. Mr. Backhouse.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbuda, and Schooner Shannon.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Columbia, Slains Castle, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Carnatic, and Columbia.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Hamudee, Kusrovie, Charles Grant, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlutt Savoy, Discovery, Sir Herbert Compton, Emily, and Ardaseer.

ARAB SHIP,—Tauze.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 17th JUNE, 1837.

The weather which on Tuesday and Wednesday last was louring, but not such as to indicate the immediate setting in of the monsoon, became in the course of Wednesday night most tempestuous, and before day-break on Thursday, a strong gale of wind, accompanied with heavy rain, had sprung up from the East, veering to South East, from which point it was blowing very hard at 6. A. M. By eight o'clock it had increased to a perfect hurricane, which lasted, at its height, for an hour, and then shifted to S. S. W. from which quarter it continued to blow with extreme violence during the greater part of the day. Towards evening it abated, and yesterday was a tranquil day. So severe a storm is scarcely within the recollection of the inhabitants of Bombay, and for the comparatively short period during which it lasted, the injury and damages sustained have been most serious. Several lives both European and Native have been lost by accidents on shore and in the harbour, but the only European name which has reached us, is that of Mr. Campbell, a passenger on the Briton, which was completely wrecked on the shoals off Colabah. The extent of the damage to the shipping in the harbour may be gathered from the following authentic list

Ship *Edinburgh*, on Shore at Borree Bunder and discharging Cargo.

Ship *John Stamp*, on Shore at Borree Bunder making water and discharging Cargo.

Ship *Adelaide*, on Shore at Borree Bunder with loss of main and mizen mast and Rudder, bilged.

Aurora *Floating Church*, on the rocks at Borree Bunder with loss of Rudder, bilged.

Ship *Ranger*, on Shore at Borree Bunder totally dismasted and broke up.

Ship *Great Harwood*, on Shore close to Flag Staff Shoal, bilged, full of water.

Do. *Hind*, on Shore close to the Mint, total wreck.

Brige *Corsair*, Dismasted, afloat but making water.

Ship *Mary Dugdale*, on Shore to the Northward of Mazagon, bilged, discharging Cargo.

Ship *Richard Watker*, on Shore near the Ship Ranger, totally dismasted, Rudder gone, broke in midships, complete wreck.

Brig *Rapid*, on shore at Musjeed Bunder, bilged, with loss of Rudder, discharging cargo.

Ship *Northumberland*, on Shore at the Custom House Bunder, bilged.

E. I. C. Receiving Ship *Hastings*, onshore at the Custom House Bunder, loss of Rudder and making water.

Bark *Briton*, on shore at Colabah near the Gun Carriage Manufactory, total wreck, with loss of 3 men.

Pilot Brig *Taptee*, dismasted.

E. I. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Parted her moorings got foul of the Berenice, lost her Paddle boxes, cut water Figure head, bulwarks, and other serious damage.

E. I C. Steamer *Berenice*, Parted her moorings was fouled by the *Hugh Lindsay*, lost her Figure head, Boats, and sustained other serious injury, run up to Mazagon.

Of these we hear that several will be condemned even if they should be got off, and that the amount of loss sustained will at a moderate estimate exceed twenty lacs of Rupees. In addition to the Shipping, the Native Buggalows and smaller craft have suffered greatly, and their wrecks, with those of several of the Ships driven on shore, extend along the beach beyond Mazagon. Within the island, extensive injury has been sustained in the unroofing and levelling of houses, and uprooting of trees in all directions, so as to block up the main communications: many trees in Colabah and elsewhere of the largest size have been blown up by the roots, and here and there the cocoanut and brab trees, have been cut asunder at two thirds of their height, as if severed by a shot. Within and without the Fort there have been few water tight tenements: the Sudder Adawlut, the Police Office, and the Supreme Court are the public buildings which have chiefly suffered: and the state of the last from the entry of the water, has been such as to compel the postponement of the business of the Term until Monday next. These we believe are the main particulars of the injury sustained, as far as they have yet been ascertained by the authorities.

The extent of life lost, has perhaps been magnified, but we have heard that many natives have perished by various disasters, and that the bodies of ten or twelve Europeans have been counted floating in the harbour, and we fear that the number of the last has not been exaggerated. The storm of Thursday is yet but a day old, but all accounts agree in representing its severity as unequalled here within the last twenty years, or since 1817, and the extent of injury sustained exceeds, we believe, that which has been recorded on any similar visitation within a far more distant date.

The *Globe* of the 6th March, has an extraordinary paragraph stating that the last advices from Bombay mentioned that General Sir John Keane, had issued orders for the assembling of all his forces, Native and European, and was himself determined to take the field against Runjeet Singh, who had been harassing the small States in his vicinity entitled to the protection of the East India Company: a similar paragraph appears also in a subsequent number of the Standard, and looking to the Report of the proceedings of the House of Commons on the 3d March, we observe that Lord Dudley Stuart wished to know from the President of the Board of Controul, whether any information had been received relative to the death of Runjeet Singh, and of disturbances on the frontier of our Indian possessions, which would render it necessary to wage war on the inhabitants of those districts, instigated no doubt by the intrigues of the Russians. Sir John Hobhouse in reply stated that he had not yet received any intelligence of Runjeet Singh's death: that the attention of the Government of India had been directed to the proceedings on the frontiers, and he had no doubt that certain negotiations now pending would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

We take from the *Morning Chronicle*, an outline of the Ministerial plan for the Abolition of Church Rates, which, independently of the Arithmetic of the measure, the Times denounces as the first public concession to the advocates of the voluntary principle. The following however is a portion of the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in proposing the Resolutions.

"Various propositions had been made, to which he should refer in the course of his remaining observations, and the first of these was, that Church rates should be totally and for ever abolished, leaving the fabric of the Church to be provided for by the voluntary contributions of those who were members of the Church of England. That was in fact, making the Church to depend upon what was understood by the voluntary principle. Now he for one must say, that to that principle, under all circumstances, and with whatever modification, he must express his decided opposition (loud cheers from all parts of the house.) And to that opposition he pledged himself, whether the principle were sought to be applied to the maintenance of the fabric of the Church, or the support of the Church established generally. (hear hear) That was a question, however, which at present he should not attempt to argue; it was then merely his wish to take that opportunity of entering his protest against any affirmation of the voluntary principle in any shape or form whatever (Renewed cheering.)

We are happy to observe by the *Madras New Times* that a liberal subscription has been commenced at that Presidency, for the relief of the sufferers by the Surat fire, and which amounted on the 31st ult: to nearly eight thousand Rupees.

The *Childe Harold* from London and the Cape came in yester evening; but we have not been able to obtain the report of her passengers.

We insert two letters from Major Head to our Steam Committee, from which it will appear that our apprehension of still further delay, ere any plan as to Steam Communication will be decided on at home, is likely to be borne out by the turn which proceedings have now taken there.

For this delay we shall have to thank Lord William Bentinck, and those who with him, wittingly or unwittingly, are playing into the hands of the Court of Directors and affording them an opportunity of deferring an evil day.

We publish to day the Prospectus of the Australian Association of Bengal. It is not anticipated that the present undertaking will afford facilities, to those who are at the Bombay Presidency, to proceed to the Colonies of Australia; it may however suit some persons to await the arrival of a ship at Madras, and it will give an opportunity to many to communicate by letter with their friends.

Intelligence from St. Helena mentions the arrival there of the *Boyne* Captain Richardson, which sailed from hence on the 24th December last, and made the passage from Calicut in 48 days only. The passengers were all well

By a letter which we have been requested to insert from the Honorary Secretary to a Committee formed, in London, for the purpose of erecting a suitable moment to the Memory of the late Captain Jas. Horsburgh, we are happy to find public attention at home has been directed to this object. Some time since we noticed the subject and a subscription paper was put into circulation; we are now authorized to state that a notice for a meeting of the subscribers is in circulation, to be held on Tuesday next the 20th Inst., at 3 P. M. at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co. for the purpose of taking the above letter into consideration, and that Sir Charles Malcolm, has consented to take the chair.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.—MARCH, 6.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, a Member, whose name is not given, asked whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer would lay before the House the data on which he had made his calculations as to the value of the leases of Church property?

Mr. SPRING RICE replied, that the statements which formed the basis of his calculations were derived from private sources, and he could not divulge the sourse of his information; he could only give the results.

Some further conversation on the subject took place on Wednesday. Several Members pressed Mr. Spring Rice for the data on which his calculations were made; but he refused to produce them. Mr. Rice postponed the adjourned debate on this question to Monday next.

In the House of Peers, on Tuesday, some conversation occurred on the same subject. In reply to a question from Lord Ellenborough, Lord Melbourne said, that the calculations of Mr. Finlayson should be presented to Parliament; but he feared they were not yet sufficiently complete to be produced. Lord Holland said, that before the bill was introduced all the necessary papers should be laid on the table.

Lord ASHBURTON feared that the calculations were founded on some conjuring, some contrivance in the distribution of church lands. He could not see how the value of the lands could be increased; he would as soon believe that four persons could set down to whist and all rise winners.

Lord EELENBOROUGH said, that the English lessee was badly treated in being forced to come into the plan. He should like to know from Lord Lansdowne, whether the Church lands he held were near large towns, or in an agricultural district; because if the former, he would gain —if the latter, he would lose by the bill.

Lord LANSDOWNE declined answering the question. But Lord Holland said, that he held Church lands in both situations, and his opinion was exactly the reverse of Lord Ellenborough's.

Lord BROUGHAM observed, that one part of the measure was good, and the other decidedly bad. The lessees of the Church ought to be permitted to renew their leases on payment of the customary fines. An easy answer might be given to the remark of Lord Ashburton—

There could not, he conceived, be any difficulty in combining strict justice to those individuals with the perfect success of the plan, provided that it was left optional with them to renew, if they pleased, with the customary fines. Lock at the present state of Church property. It was circumscribed to leases of twenty-one years. If an individual held property under the Church in the centre of a city, or in the immediate neighbourhood of a city, where buildings might be erected, he would willingly pay the difference between a lease for twenty one years. And a lease for ninety nine years. He would for his for his acre of land, worth at present 5*l*., he willing to pay a large sum in the hope of deriving 500*l*. or 2000*l*. from the increased term of lease. That, however, was not the case with persons holding lands differently situated from a Dean and Chapter. He conceived, therefore, that the option ought to be allowed. The same thing might be said in cases of mines and minerals, as in the bishopric of Durham. That was very like the cases of lands held in or near towns; and where instances of that nature occurred, it was well worth a man's while to pay a considerable sum for the enlarged term of years.

After a few remarks from the Bishop of Exeter, who hoped Lord Brougham would give his best attention to the subject, the conversation was closed.

On Thursday, petitions to their Lordships, for and against the abolition of Church-rates, having been presented from various places.

The Archibishop of CANTERBURY said, that it was a great fallacy to suppose that the country generally was opposed to Church-rates. The proposed abolition of them had excited a more general sensation among the agricultural population than any which he remembered. There was a lamentable deficiency in church-accommodation in many districts of the country. Without exageration, he might say that there were two millions of persons destitute of the means of religious instruction: if, therefore, there were any surplus of Church property, it ought to be applied to the relief of this destitution. The aspect of the times was such that he could not but anticipate a juncture when the aggregate of the property proposed to be taken from the management of the Church, would be seized upon at one blow. Objections without end might be urged against the measure; but he would merely state, that in protesting against it, he acted for others as well as himself. A meeting of fifteen Bishops, all who were in town, had been held that morning; and he had been unanimously authorized by them to resist the measure by all just and proper means. He was the more anxious to express his sentiments on this occasion, because he was joined with the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Llandaff in the Commission which was to have the management of the lands; and it might on that account be supposed that he and his brother Prelates were parties to the plan, though they had not been consulted with respect to it, and wished to be relieved from the odium of being its supporters.

Lord MELBOURNE said, that he had listened to the Archbishop of Canterbury with great respect, but with deep sorrow and concern, not only on account of the measure, but an account of the Church and the Hierarchy. He was confident that the Archbishop had been driven on by those who had more guile and deeper designs than himself. He considered the measure to be one of peace and concord. (*Loud laughter from the Bishop of Exeter.*) The right reverend Prelate laughed, but he would find the question to be a very serious one; and it would have been more decent and fitting and decorous, to have waited till it came regularly before the House, than thus precipitately to pronounce its condemnation. The Archbishop of Canterbury said that a large portion of the population were against the abolition of Church-rates: now he would ask, whether the question had been fairly put to them, and whether it was fair to describe the bill as one for the destruction of sacred edifices? When the measure came to be rightly understood, it would be hailed with delight. It was said that the financial part of the plan would fail; but if he felt more confident of the success of one part of the plan than another, it was the financial part of it. He had maturely considered this question; and the decided opinion he had come to was that the first duty of a Christian Legislature and a Christian Hierarchy, was to promote tranquillity and Christian peace throughout the country—

"With this feeling, however anxious I have ever felt that the objects now stated by the most reverend prelate should be amply provided for, I have made up my mind that the preference should be given to the objects contemplated by the measure now in question. The most reverend prelate expresses his opinion that this measure is a concession to the claims of a sect. No, my lords, it is not a concession to a sect: it is a measure framed to meet the general, the well-undertood exigencies of the State, the general interests of the community, the wants, the demands, most general, most pressing, and most immediate —to secure those objects which are most essential—to secure peace, harmony, transquillity, and concord—objects my lords, all-important in my eyes, whatever may be the case with the most reverend and right reverend bench. The most reverend prelate, my lords has also intimated some objection to the mode in which it is proposed to carry this plan into effect. My lords, if any plan of this description—whether the present measure, or a measure for the augmentation of small livings, or whatever it be—is to be carried into effect at all, it must be in the manner now proposed, and in no other. My lords, I repeat it was with great sorrow, with great concern, I listened to the speech of the most reverend prelate; and it is deeply painful to me to find, that in the further prosecution of this measure we are to look for the decided opposition of the most reverend prelate and his brethern. But, my lords, however great my regret, I take leave to assure him and them—I take leave to assure the House and the country—that the opposition of the most reverend and right reverend prelates shall in no degree influence me to alter the course I have market out for myself on this question Convinced as I am that it is a measure most important, most beneficial, & most essential, no opposition, whencesoever it comes, shall deter me from persevering in it to the last." (*Great cheering.*)

The Bishop of LONDON protested against the virulent attack of Lord Melbourne upon himself and his brethren—

What! was it to endured, that because he and his right reverend brethern had come forward to state their opposition—strongly, though respectfully and mildly, to a scheme of sacrilege and spoliation—were they to be denounced in this vehement—this unparalleled manner, by the Prime Minister of the Crown? (*Loud Opposition cheers.*) Because they came forward, not to assert their own rights so much as to defend the threatened spiritual interests of the hundreds of thousands, the millions of the poor, who were now destitute of religious assistanee or pastoral care—was it to be endured that they should be thus attacked—attacked in a manner altogether unprecedented in any former Minister of the Crown? Was this the manner in which they were to be treated, because they stood forward to resist the sacrifice which was now attampted to be made of the Protestant Church?

If this measure passed, the Church would be thrown for support on the Voluntary system; there would be no prospect of religious instruction for two millions of destitute; and he would on these grounds give it his strenuous opposition.

Earl FITZWILLIAM had his doubts as to the success of the plan; but he did not apprehend that it would disconnect the Church from the State. He feared, however, that it would separate the Church from the local influences with which it was desirable that it should be connected. He thought it was desirable that local communities should feel responsible for the repairs of local edifices.—*Spec. March*, 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 9.

TEXAS—SLAVERY.

Mr. Barlow Hoy moved for copies of all correnpondence between the English and Mexican, and the English and United States government, on the subject of Texas. It was not the flag of liberty but of slavery that floated over Texas, and if the English government did not prevent it by aiding Mexico, all her expense and trouble in suppressing slavery were thrown away; and if England deserted Mexico and suffered the United States to seize on Texas, she deserved to lose (as she certainly would) her West Indian Colonies. If the southern states of the union were suffered to advance on Texas, the northern states in search of the balance of power would no doubt look towards the Canadas. (Hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON said the inhabitants of Texas had revolted against the Mexican government, who took steps to repress the revolt, in which, however, they were defeated. The government of Mexico, determined not to give the matter up, had equipped a fresh army, and was preparing to renew the attack in the ensuing spring. As far, then, as Mexico and Texas were concerned, the facts were simply these—that the latter had revolted, and that the former were determined to suppress that revolt. He (Lord Palmerston) apprehended that as far as related to this dispute the English government was not called upon to interfere, and to send assistance in order to re-establish the authority of Mexico in her revolted dominions. The President of the United States had expressly declared that the interference in Texas of the American people should cease, and there was no doubt of his honour and good faith. The northern provinces would not suffer those of the south to annex Texas to themselves. As to the question of slavery, it was true that in Cuba and in Taxas it was permitted, but in the latter at least the Spanish government was not to blame, and that of Portugal had exerted itself greatly to prevent the transfer of Portuguese papers to Spanish slave ships. He did not, therefore, see sufficient motive for producing the documents demanded.

Mr. WARD believed that for the last ten years a design had been entertained of detaching Texas from Mexico, and joining it to the United States. He foresaw great danger from such an event, because he believed it would excite painful feelings, and tend to disturb the good understanding which he wished to see established between this country and America.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, they were greatly indebted to the hon. member for bringing this important subject before the House, for it was only by the expression of public opinion that any check could be given to the most horrible evil that the human mind could contemplate—the adding of eight or nine new states to the slave-holding states in America. That was the only way to account for the revolt of Texas. It was caused by nothing else but the decree of Mexican government for the abolition of slavery throughout the republic. When they heard these men boating of their freedom, and at the same time carrying on this horrible traffic, could one come to any other conclusion than that they were degraded in the eyes of every man of feeling? To breed up human beings for the purpose of selling them as slaves—good God! could the mind contemplate without the utmost pain such a scene—men pursuing such a horrible traffic—a traffic full of horror and hideous immorality—speculating what number of women should be allotted with a certain number of men—rearing up children, selling them off, and calculating on the profits as they would calculate on the profits from a flock of sheep on bringing them to market? (Cheers.) That was a blot on no other country but North America. No nation on earth ever suffered such an abominable system to stain its history; and no nation ever was so degraded in the estimation of freemen as the high-spirited North American republic. Without the aid of the republic, Texas could not exist, and it was the duty of this great country that would not suffer a slave to breathe its air—(hear)—to prevent them from continuing their nefarious, traffic. Such a mass of physical force would become too strong to be kept down, and notwithstanding their Lynch law, and all the violent means of compression, the day might not be distant when the crimes committed against these unhappy victims would be punished by the blood of their oppressors. Oh! what a contrast between the government of England and the government of the American republic! Was there ever anything more noble, anything more honourable or more glorious to England, or anything more degrading to America? He wished the small concession of granting the papers had been made. It would have shown the feeling of this country against slavery. Col. Thompson and Mr. F. Buxton supported the motion, which, on a division, was lost by 41 to 25, majority, 16.—*Atlas, March* 12.

CHURCH RATES.

In future the repairs of the fabric of the Church, and the provision for the celebration of its services, are to be defrayed entirely out of the property of the Church, out of the parish estates now applied in aid of the church-rates, and by the rent of a portion of the pews; the other portion, one-fifth in some cases, one-third in others, and and one-fourth in the rest, being assigned as free sittings for the use of the poor.

Dissenters are exempted from serving the office of churchwarden, which officer is to be elected in future by the pew-renters, who, instead of the vestries, will also elect the clark, sexton, beadle, and other persons connected with the services of the Church.

But coupled with this purpose is another, which all real friends of the Church have been most anxious to accomplish. When the fund out of which the church-rates are in future to be paid shall have reached a certain amount, it is proposed to apply the surplus, after defraying the above expenses, to the increase of small livings, for the benefit of that hardly treated class, the working clergy.

But whence are to come the resources for these purposes? It is proposed to raise them by a better management of the land revenues of the Archbishops, Bishops, and Deans and Chapters. At present these properties are let on lease renewable, by usage, for ever, on the expiration of lives inserted in the lease, or at certain recurring intervals, where the lease is held for a term of years. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer considers that although long continued possession has created in the tenants' mind a feeling of ownership, and right of a perpetual renewal on the old terms, this has not been uniformly respected when it was the interest of the Bishops to refuse it, and, as the right is not founded on any law, there are no means of enforcing it But though the interest of the tenant is thus precarious, that of the Church is not so much the better. The Bishop or ecclesiastical person having the life interest, and, temporally speaking, no interest in the succession, is anxious to make the most of the estate as long as he lives. He does not, therefore, impose a rack-rent, which he may not live to enjoy, but stipulates for a low one, with the payment in hand of as large a fine as he can raise. The two parties are thus put in the position of the spendthrift and the usurer; each struggling to make the best bargain, the one to make the most of his reversion, and the other to pay as little as possible for a precarious estate. The tenant cannot be supposed to expend money on improvements with the same liberality as if he possessed a more certain title; for he knows that the value of these improvements may be wrested from him with the estate by a more grasping successor, and the present incumbent has little concern in improvements, which may never yield to him, nor to any one belonging to him, an increased revenue.

The government propose, as they have already done with Crown lands and with the Church property in Ireland, to give the property on increased value for the interests of the Church, saving the interests of existing incumbents on the one hand, and of the lesses on the other.

Thus present Church tenants may either, if they are so minded, take a new lease for thirty-one years, at a rack-rent, the value of their existing lease being allowed to them; or they may buy a perpetual, indefeasible ownership in the land, in extent equal to feesimple, by making themselves subject to the payment of a perpetual rent, varying, as in the case of the tithe-rents in the Tithe Bill of last year, with the price of corn. This rent will be computed with reference to the interest the tenants already possess in the estate. The value of the estate in fee-simple will be computed at 25 years' purchase; from which will be deducted the value of the lease, which the tenant now has calcuted at the rate of 4 per cent.; lessees for lives will be allowed the advantage of having the value of the lives computed from the Government tables, by which the fullest amount will be allowed for them. The value having been thus ascertained, the rent will be the interest of that sum, at 4 per cent., subject to future variation according to the price of corn.

This will best be understood by a practical illustration: —Assuming the rental of the Church property now let on renewable lease to be, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, £1.323,000, the tenants' share of it is represented by the difference between the whole rental and the sum which they annually pay to the Church on an average for fines, which is £26',000, The tenants' annual interest is, therefore, represented by the difference of the two, or a rental of £1,062,000. Supposing an additional sum of £250,000 to be raised by the sale of reversions, the share left to the tenants is reduced by that amount; or that their future interest will be represented by a rental of £812,000; showing a reduction of about 24 per cent.

The equivalent for this reduction will be given by the increased value of the estate which the tenants will then possess in their portion of the rental. Thus, suppose a tenant to have a Church lease worth eighteen years' purchase of property of the value of £100 per annum, the saleable value of that lease is therefore £1,800. By the additional reserved rent, amounting to £24, his leasehold £100 is turned into a freehold of £76; which, being saleable at thirty years' purchase' is worth £2,280, or £480 more than before.

If, however, any lessee should prefer to enjoy his present estate, he will have the option of suffering his lease to run on for the whole term for which it was granted. In that case the funds which will not be forthcoming from the sale of the reversion which will be procured by selling annuities secured on those lands, and guaranteed by the Government. This part of the scheme, however, is not likely, we should think, to come much into operation. The measure is to be carried into effect by a Commission, consisting of five dignitaries of the Church, three Great Officers of the State, and three paid Commissioners, two of whom are to be nominated by the Crown, and the other by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the plan which was adopted in the Tithe Bill of last year.

The Church Commissioners are to be the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's and the Dean of Westminster. The other official Commissioners are the Lord Chancellor, the Secretary of State, and the first Commissioner of the Woods and Forests.

A Minister of the Crown is sure to be favourably received when he comes forward to announce the abolition of a tax; but the measure of which we have just given an imperfect outline offers a subject of congratulation beyond the mere pecuniary relief from an odious imposition, which both Churchman and Dissenter will rejoice to have paid for the last time. We allude to the cessation of those unseemly and angry brawls which have uniformly accompanied the agitation of the question of Church-rates; and much will have been effected if the devotions of a Christian congregation need never again be disturbed by the thought that the means of performing their public worship were purchased by the desecration of the temple in which they are assembled.—*Morning Chronicle, March* 4.

THE ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

The administration has at length produced its plan for the abolition of church-rates, of which Sir Robert Peel, Sir R. H. Inglis, and other Conservative members of the House of Commons, as well as one member of that assembly who generally supports the administration, expressed their decided disapprobation, on the ground at once of its impolicy and its injustice. We need scarcely add that it was greeted with acclamations by Mr. Joseph Hume and his Radical associates, excepting that portion of it which provides that persons who have lent their money to parishes on the security of church-rates shall be paid by church-rates.

We shall content ourselves for the present with a few brief remarks in illustration of the principles and character of this plan.

The Church is the owner of a certain amount of real property, vested in various modes and on various terms, in its bishoprics, its deaneries, and its chapters. This property is leased to numerous individuals, whose interest it is of a more or less valuable character, according to conditions of their tenantry. The whole property, however, belongs without dispute to the Church and its lessees. Whatever has been given up by the Church has passed to the lessee; whatever has not been transferred to the lessee has been retained by the Church.

His Majesty's Ministers, desirous to release some thousands of their best friends from payments to which by voluntary contract they have become liable, look for a fund which they may safely appropriate for this purpose; and presently they cast their eyes on this particular property of which the entire interest is divided between the Church and its lesses. They discover that the property is, for the most part, leased out at inadequate rents. and they find that the bishops, the deans, and the chapter-houses are in many instances, prevented by enactment, or by prescription, or by usage, from obtaining more equitable covenants.

They propose, therefore, to take into their own hands the future regulations of these revenues; and upon this principle they will proceed in their management of them. They will guarantee to the Church precisely what the Church now receives; they will exact from the lessee more than what the lessee now pays. The surplus so created they will appropriate to the purposes which hitherto have been satisfied by those payments from which their friends are so anxious to be relieved.

The right and the wrong of this matter lie in the very smallest conceivable compass. We set aside for the present the violation exhibited in this scheme of all the principles on which an Established Church rests for support. We drop the obvious impossibility of maintaining the justice of tithe after recognising the injustice of church-rates. We confine ourselves strictly to the morality of the particular action which is contemplated by the government.

Suppose the plan of the government carried into affect; bishoprics, and deaneries, and chapters compulsorily compensated; leases suffered to expire without renewal; fee simples purchased at high valuations; in short, the property of the Church seized and improved. There lies the sum which is the amount of the surplus. Call it what you will; a million, or ten millions—no matter. From whose pockets has it come?

Why, if the Church has now the power by law to obtain this surplus from its lessee, the legislature, depriving the Church of that power, has robbed the Church.

And, if the lessee has now the power by law to withhold this surplus from the church, the legislature, depriving the lessee of that power, has robbed the lessee.

Surely, even the House of Commons will not be imaginative enough to regard this heap of coin as the product of some official necromancy, conjured into existence by the tap of Mr. Spring Rice's wand, by whose possession nobody was the richer yesterday; by whose loss nobody will be the poorer to-day.—*Morning Post, March* 4.

STANDARD.—MARCH 4.

Well! the blow has at last been struck; and a proposition has been actually laid before parliament by the King's ministers—by the servants of him who is the visible head and protector of the Church on earth—which goes at once, without disguise and without circumlocution, to the removal of that Church, from its rank and character as a National Establihsment, and to its reduction to the standing of a more endowed corporation.

The speech of Mr. Spring Rich, though it deceived no one, is in design and construction the most artful and dishonest that can be conceived. It is filled with the most laboured and fulsome expressions of attachment to the Church, and of a determination to defend and uphold her; but it ends with a cool proposal to deprive the Establishment of about 600,000*l*. a year, permitting it to make good *half* the amount *out of its own revenues*; and, what is of still more consequence, to strip it wholly of the character of a National Institution. On the other hand, there was not a civil word for the Dissenters throughout the whole two hours' speech. Their positions were disputed, their data denied, and their favourite "voluntary principle" scoffed at. But then, to make the whole affair complete, *every thing that they asked was conceded*, and that footing given them by which they hope and expect to overturn the Establishment. Of a speech, then, the whole drift of which bore one way, while the propositions with which it closed tended another, what can we say, but that it was substantially and throughout, *hypocritical*? But Mr. Rice deceives himself if he thinks that he can delude either the house or the country by voluble professions, covering acts which are wholly at variance with those professions.

The general tenor of the ministerial plan has been described in our columns more than a fortnight since. It proposes the total abolition of church-rates, without any provision whatever being made *by the State* in their room. But a new Commission (the house burst into laughter at the word) is to be constituted, with powers to run out the Church leases, and by some new "machinery," to extract from the lesses a sum of 250,000*l*. a year or upwards, which the Church is to take in lieu of the rates.

Now, here there is an assumption which ought to be rejected as one. Lord Althorp offered the Church in 1834 the sum of 250,000*l*. a-year out of the land-tax as an equivalent for church-rates; and because that sum was not then protested against as insufficient, Mr. Rice now assumes that it must be satisfactory, come from whence it may. But it does not follow that because the Church might have been content with a grant of 250,000*l*. a-year *from the public revenues*, with liberty to make up the deficiency out of its own means, as it might best be able—it does not follow, we say, that the Church is to be committed to an agreement to be limited to that amount, for the wants of an increased and increasing population, even when the whole supply is to come out of its own resources.

The case of the lessees we shall leave to their own management, not doubting that they are well able to protect their own interests, nor questioning the readiness of at least one house of parliament to do them justice. But there was great richness in the *naiveté* with which Mr. Rice earnestly endeavoured to persuade them that they would be, on the whole, *for better off* by having to pay about 300,000*l*. a-year for their holdings, more than they do at present!

With respect to the othe party to the bargain however, the case is clear, and it is our duty to insist upon it. The Church has not yet been adequately supplied with means to afford instruction to the augmenting population. Between 1801 and 1831 the increase was five milions. Sir Robert Peel remarked that in some northern counties seven-eighths of the people were left without the possibility of receiving the benefits of the Church. Besides which, we must remember the 1000 benefices of less value than 100*l*. a-year, which have always formed an insuperable difficulty in the way of the suppression of pluralities. With all these pressing exigencies, is it less than hypocrisy for any set of men to profess attachment to the Church, while they coolly appropriate every farthing of her resources that they can get at, not to the increase of her efficiency. but to the *relief* of the Dissenters!

One important error, in point of fact, we must advert to, into which both Mr. Rice and Lord Howick fell, and which materially affects the whole question. Both of these speakers denied that the Church could be taken in *possession* of church rates—or to have any actual *right* to those rates, "be cause," said they, "it always reates with the parish vestry to grant or to refuse a eate."

Now the fact is exactly the reverse. The law of En

gland is clear on this point, that every perish is bound to keep its church in repair, and that all the property in that parish is liable to this charge. If the vestry, therefore, should *refuse* to make the necessary rate, the the courts of law would instantly make a rate for them, or direct the churchwardens to do so. And therefore it is, that the Dissenters never dare to propose *the refusal of a rate*, but always resort to some evasion, such as an adjournment, or an infficient grant. The principle, we repeat, on which the law proceeds is, that the parish is bound to keep its church in repair, and that all the property in the parish is liable to that charge. No such notion, therefore, as that of there being any *option* in the parish vestry, as to whether it would repair the church, or not—has ever been heard of in any of our own courts. The *right* of the church is unquestionable; and it is too bad to have a false view of the case vamped up, upon which to base a propositions, which, without it, would be wholly destitute of pertext or foundation.

One half of Mr. Spring Rice's speech seems also in another view to have been ingeniously contrived to answer the other. He first employs himself an hour in lamenting the perverse violence of those Dissenters who have made a change of the law necessary, and than devotes another to extolling the course which has made the political sectarians so violent and perverse, and exhorting the house to persevere in it. If an explanation of our meaning be required we can give it in few words and upon sufficient authority.

"The Dissenters," says ministerial evening paper of a yesterday, "who have *extorted* from the Church the concession of Test Abolition and the Emancipation Acts, cannot consistently consent to be taxed for its support." It was then, accordingly to this ministerial authority, the concession of the repeal of the Test Act and of the Roman Catholic Bill, which led to the clamour and ill blood, before which Mr. Rice says he must give way. What reason, however, has the right hon. gentleman to expect that the sectaries—having succeeded their present "extortion"—will not maintain their "consistency," as the ministerial journal says, by urging new demands. "*The Constitutional*" of this morning, indeed, intimates that they are openly preparing for some ulterior measure:—

"By the concession of this great principle—for this is conceded—of resting the support of the Church upon Church property, ministers have done themselves much honour, and have assuredly strengthened their claims upon the confidence and estimation of the country. As we have not space to enter fully into all the considerotion that suggest themselves to us in reference to the principle of this proposition, to the mode in which it is to be carried into operation, to the reception it is likely to meet with from the exasperated Churchmen, and the relief which it is calculated to give to the long persecuted Dissenters, we shall defer all further comment until Monday—cordially congratulating the friends of religious liberty, and the promoters of true religion, on the introduction of this ministerial resolution into the House of Commons."

The concession of a principle is nothing, if the principle is never to be applied in practice.

Of course, no bill founded upon the resolution of last night will ever pass. The House of Commons will scarcely dare to agree to it in the teeth of such an array of petition as were presented last night (more than seven hundred petitions in one evening), and of the thousands that are, we trust, to follow; but whatever the House of Commons may do, the fate of the iniquitous project in the House of Lords *is certain* Meanwhile let every Churchman do his duty—let every man who has not put his hand to some petition sign one forthwith. He is a cowardly or slothful betrayer of his religion who fails.

MARCH 8.

The conversation upon the Church-rates Bill in the House of Lords last night was almost worth the whole debate in House of Commons, exhibiting another striking proof of the more wise and business-like manner in which every other subject is treated in the Upper House of Parliament. The granted objection to Mr. Rice's bill was, indeed, but slightly touched upon; but enough was hinted by the Bishop of Exeter and, we are happy to say, by Lord Brougham also, to show that, in its humblest details, the bill is iniquitous and impracticable. Lord Ashburton, too, threw out one problem which we challenge Lord Brougham or his brethren of the National Institute, and Mr. Uunder Secretary Drummond to solve. How are two men to play at piquette and both rise winners, paying at the same time handsomely for the tables? How are lessor and lessee both to gain by the new arrangement, and to provide for church-rates 250,000*l.* per annum never before contributed. The lessor says Mr. Rice, is to gain—the lessee is to gain, also; and the public is to have 250,000*l.* a-year. "Where does *un* come from," as Mr. Cobbett said in his controversy with Mr. Mushat, of the Mint? We connot tell, except it be from the reversioner. But who is the reversioner! Ah! there is the point—the reversioner is the Church: the Church, already possessing very inadequate resources, is to be fitted to meet the wants of an increasing population, by forestalling her reversionary right to the value of not much less than 20 millions.

We felt no very strong disposition to enter upon the exceedingly dull debate on Mr. Grote's motion last night. We have already, more than once offered our views upon the ballot question. We are indebted, however, to Mr. C. Buller for an acknowledgment, almost as his former confession, that the Reform Bill was carried by dint of enormous lying; namely, a confession that the bill thus descended has justified its parentage by greatly promoting corruption.

We had the honour of anticipating Mr. Buller in both revelations; but, of course, his authority is much higher than ours; and if we refer to our prediction of the effect of the Reform Bill, it is that he may learn a little distrust of his own judgment—shall we be forgiven for saying a little respect for ours? as we are going to offer another anticipation. Mr. Buller, it appears, considered enormous lying a legitimate and not unholesome means to arrive at a political object: we all along contended that from such an evil root no good could spring. Mr. Buller thought that the Reform Bill would put an end to corruption; we thought and said that it would promote corruption, and he now confesses that we were right. Confiding in this proof, that we are not always mistaken, and that Mr. Buller is sometimes in error, we tell the member for Liskeard, with less reserve, that his ballot nostrum would be only making bad worse; combining the "enormous lying" that caused the Reform Bill, and the corruption which is the consequence of that measure, and infinitely aggravating and extending both.

The ballot-people mustered 153 votes. In 1835 they had only 144, showing an increase of *nine* votes in two years; whereat the *Chronical* and *Constitutional* are very triumphant.

It is now very well ascertained, that to carry a contested measure though the Commons, at least 300 votes are required. If this same rate of increase (*nine* in two years) can be kept up, therefore, the ballot may hope to pass at least *one* house of parliament somewhere about the year 1870.

The following announcement is from the *Morning Chronicle*:—

"Mr. E. Denison, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and brother of Mr. Evelyn Denison, M. P. for Notts, is to be the new bishop. He has been distinguished at Oxford as one of the select preachers—has always been an advocate of liberal and enlightened opinions in Church and State—and took an active part in the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Dissenters to the Universities."

We gratefully acknowledge that this is a much better appointment than we ventured to anticipate. Mr. Denison is a Whig by birth—by connection—almost by a necessary condition; but he is also a man of genius, an accomplished scholar, a most amiable gentleman, and if we can ven ture to pronounce a judgment upon such a subject, we should say, from the admirable volume of sermons which he lately published, a sound and orthodox divine. The Reverend Gentleman's politics are bad, but he has merits to atone amply for this fault. Happily the Whigs number few such men among their adherents.

We are persuaded that the grateful sympathy of our readers, with the feelings of the illustrious Duke, who is most deeply interested in the subject of the following letter, will cause it to be read with pleasure—pleasure, indeed, not unmixed with melancholy reflections but, on the other hand, not unenlivened by the hope, that the Prince of Cumberland may be, one day, that striking ornament of his family and country, of which his youth gives such sure promise, should Providence mercifully restore to him his organs of sight:—

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.—I have lately, when at Berlin, had an opportunity of learning from authentic sources many interesting particulars respecting Pringe George of Cumberland. His manner of bearing his severe, but I will hope, temporary affliction, is the theme and admiration of every body; from the first he has submitted to it with cheerful resignation—not a murmur of impatience or of complaint ever escapes him; he is uniformly serene and cheerful, and seems in principle resolved never to advert to his calamity, in any way that might pain or distress those around him. With a delicacy of fact and feeling, which have ever been the characteristics of this highly gifted youth, he often speaks with animation of objects denied to his vision, with a view of sparing the feelings of those who love him, by inducing them to forget his misfortunes; his fortitude is evidently based on religious principles and submission to the will of God. His faculties have been concentrated by the deprivation of external resources of his mind, which is of the highest order, make him a most equable and delightful companion, quick, sagacious, discriminating in his judgment of character; versed in useful and classical knowledge, especially as connected with the customs and constitutions of the different European states, his memory hereditarily retentive he astonishes those conversing with him by his observations, which are more those of a man of 35, than of a youth of 13. Amiable and unselfish, he is adored by all even who only hear of his character, and still more so by those who are witnessing the daily and hourly developement of his heart and mind. He is tall and of royal appearance and bearing—his manners natural, not polished—but perhaps the great charm about him is the justice and sincerity of his mind, which cannot be mistaken even by a casual observer. His royal parents have shown the soundest judgment in his education, and have uniformly seconded the efforts of his preceptor, the Rev. Mr. Jelf, in the discharge of his arduous duties. To Mr. Jelf the Prince is deservedly much attached, and the affection between the pupil and the Preceptor is mutual. To that gentleman the prince owes much, but to nature still more, and the result is that though it has pleased God to visit him, it is hoped, only with a tempory affliction, he is one of the most engaging and promising young princes of the day."

CHURCH RATES.

MORNING POST—It may be urged on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's development of his new church rate plan that it was plausible if not perspicuous, and that while he proposed to pick the pocket of the church he seemed anxious to be as civil as possible during the operation. We confess that these are small recommendations in our eyes, for it seems to us that if there be one mode more offensive than any other of doing a wrong it is that in which the wrong-does affects to be not only reasonable but kind. The more we examine the plan. and the speech in support of it, brought forward by Mr. Rice, the more strongly do we feel that the one is monstrous and the other loathsome. The principle upon which the plan is based is nothing but spoliation—mere naked spoliation; and the string of plausibilities by which it was supported was a series of tricky statements, intended not only to deceive the public with regard to the real nature of the plan proposed, but to pave the way for an addition of patronage which will throw all the other additions that the Whig schemes of "reform" have accomplished into the shade.

GLOBE.—The point for consideation is, in what manner can the state provide for the maintenance of the structures of the establishment, without continuing a burden which is obnoxious and unequal? It is unnecessary to discuss the various possible methods by which both this might have been aocomplished, because one has been proposed which both satisfies those who complain of the present system, and ensures the accomplishment of its object. To the plan no intelligible objections have been yet raised. It is, indeed, attempted to be shown that there would be no injustice in another method—that no persons, for instance, would be entitled to complain if the consolidated fund were made liable to this burden—although in that case the eight millions of Irishmen and the three millions of Scotchmen, as well as the Dissenters of England, would then be made to contribute to an object from which they derived no benefit. But granting for a moment that three would be no injustice in this, though the contrary is apparent in the very face of the assertion, is that any reason why recourse should be had to this measure when other means are available for the same purpose, to which no such objection can be raised? If there were no other mode by which the necessary funds could be procured, there would be some sense in attempting to prove that this particular method involved no injustice. Now, however, that another fund has been provided, the attempt proves even more the folly than the bigotry of those by whom it is made.—*Altas March* 12.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SCOTISH MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—When the government of India is in the crown, we propose that a fourth Secretary of State, with, of course, a seat in the cabinet, should be created. The present President of the Board of Controul is supposed to have all the necessary qualifications for controlling the government of India, and, indeed, for carrying it on altogether, when it may suit his views or wishes to do so; which, however, it seems it never does. At present, his salary is 1,500l. a-year less than the reduced salary of the secretaries, with an ugly anomalous name, and no right to a seat in the cabinet. His station, in fact, is an inferior one. We would denominate him the Secretary for India, and put him upon an entire equality, in every respect, with the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries. The Board of Controul contains establishments for controlling and conducting every branch of Indian administration, executive, legislative, political, judicial, and fiscal; and its cost is under 32,000*l.* a-year. Now, we hold such an establishment and such an expenditure to be quite competent to the purposes of controlling the Indian administration to the full extent that it ought to be controlled in England—to give to India fully as much of English government as is good for it. It should be remembered that by the recent arrangement the local government of India (whether the power has been conferred wisely or not is another question) has the power of making laws for every class of its own subjects, and therefore that so much interference is not required on the part of the executive or legislative government of England as previous to that arrangement,—even supposing that under any circumstances the eternal meddling in details, twelve thousand miles' distance, could be useful. If this view be correct, an Indian secretary, with an establishment of some 30,000*l.* a-year, would be quite ample towards securing for India all the amount of English government that would be good for it. Exclusive of pensions and annuities, which would merge in time, and by which a saving of a quarter of a million would be effected, a sum of 150,000*l.* a-year would be at once saved. Such despatch would be secured, by getting rid of the double establishment that the period of receiving a reply to a despatch might be shortened one half, or reduced from two years to one year,—giving each government a month's time to write a letter. The Indian minister would be at the same time directly responsible to Parliament, as much at least as any other minister; and, instead of bandying responsibility with the directors and the directors with him, be compelled to explain his acts to the House of Commons in the usual manner, The Indian secretaryship would be as good as any other secretaryship, and, with such a prize in view, English statesmen would be induced to make Indian politics a part of their education, instead of relying for instruction on the cramming of clerks and directors. But how is the Indian patronage to be disposed of? The worst part of it is an abuse: it ought therefore to be got rid of. The appointments ought to be wholly in the local governments of India; and, in order to cut off the prejudicial influence of the English executive, we would make it imperative that no civil office, with the exception of those to be hereafter named, should be conferred upon any inhabitant of the United Kingdom until he had undergone a some seven years' probation by actual residence in India, and attained a mature age. An average remuneration of 500*l.* a year for every office would, we are confident, in such a state of society as the people of India are in, be a very high one indeed. Let us however take it at this amount, and it would of course reduce the present civil expenditure to half-a-million. The number of functionaries however is clearly inadequate to the duties to be performed, and therefore we shall suppose them doubled, and even this will produce a yearly saving of a million sterling, with a prodigious improvement in the knowledge, talent, and efficiency of the establishment. We would give the secretary for India the appointment of all the functionaries, immediately responsible to him, as the governors, commanders-in-chief, the executive and legislative members of council, and the judges of the sureme courts. This is in fact no more then the board of control at present exercises, clandestinely and underhand. The Indian mininster would only exercise the same amount openly and resposibly. We would cut him off from the underhand civil nominations of which he at present possesses the patronage, but we would permit him to exercise the patronage of the military nominations to India; that is, we would give the patronage of the army to the crown, and, India being a country of which we conduct the government, not by affection or attachment, but by the sword, we would make the eligible parties the natives of the conquering country. These military appointments are equivalent and scarcely equivalent in value to ensigncies in the English army, and their annual number is about 260. The patronage of military promotion would not reast with the home government or any other, for promotion in the Indian army is by seniority. The appointment in the military staff ought as now to bewholly exercised by the local authorities, and they ought as now to be subject to the probation of a certain number of years' in the country. Thus the Indian minister would neither exercise so extensive nor so pernicious a patronage as is at present exercised by the Colonial Secretary, who not only sways the patronage of the governors of forty colonies, but that of every inferior civil officer within them, down to tide-waiters and excisemen. Such is our scheme for an improved Indian government, and we venture confidently to predict, that its outline will be adopted when the opportunity arrives. We warn our readers of our prophecy, and trust many of them will be living in the year 1854 to see it verified.—*Ibid.*

THE BALLOT.

MORNING CHRONICLE—The great majority of those who oppose the ballot are not, we aware, actuated by the grounds which they profess. The real motive is the persuasion that persons of property ought to command the suffrage of electors, and that electors should have no more independent action than the figures in a puppet-show. We need hardly, however, observe, that the electors themselves will never be reconciled to be moved like puppets by others, that their feelings must always revolt at the idea of voting for men whom they do not conscientiously believe to be the fittest representatives, and that it is quite impossible they can much longer submit to the intimidation to which they are now exposed. In many places an election is dreaded as an insupportable evil. The mother of a family dreads the entrance of a canvasser into the house, knowing by sad experience that whether her husband votes for A. or B., or refuses to vote, he will suffer in his purse. Why should any class of men be called on to make heavy sacrifices, to violate their consciences, and to expose their families to privations, perhaps to ruin?

TIMES.—We really cannot waste our time in refuting such arguments as those urged by Mr. Grote on Tuesday, as for instance that if the question were between tyranny on this side of the landlord and duplicity on the side of the, voter, duplicity was preferable to tyranny. And again that no secret but open voting was the sure way of making hypocrites! The hon. member further argued that if small constituencies were liable to corrupt influence under secret voting that was a good reason for enlarging the constituency but not for withholding the ballot! Our readers will probably think this sufficiently amusing but Mr. Grote was pleased to be more facetious still. He solemnly assured the House that the voter's right was in his own bosom, and should be exercised by his own free will; whereupon Mr. O'Connell, by preconcerted understanding, it is to be presumed exclaimed "Hear, hear," and the gravity of the House could hold out no longer for the "death's-head and cross-bones" were present to the mind of every one as the indication of free voting in the O'Connellite sense of the term. All this entertaing matter was wound up by Mr. Grote (not at first sight a very amusing person) in triumphant style. He knew that he had Lord Howick on the hip, and Mr. Rice in an Irish stew, and he upbraided them both with the altered tone which they had thought it convenient to adopt and particularly taunted them with making it a question of time and not of principle. With most laughable indignation Mr. Rice rose and declared that he had not "jumped Jim Crow," and Lord Howick as emphatically asseverated that he had not "wheeled about;" so that both these ministers being, as all the ministers are, "honourable men," must be believed consistent, though they have eaten their words with as much disrelish and as many wry faces as *Pistol* exhibited when he ate the leek.

GLOBE.—When Mr. Canning, in the face of the increasing minorities in favour of reform in Parliament apostrophised Lord John Russell as the popular leader and told him that while he might deem it his glory to have promoted that measure to the utmost it should be *his* that to the latest of his power he opposed it, all must have felt that the moral victory of reform was won. There is a foreboding tone in the opponents of a measure which indicates not less surely its prospect of passing than the numbers and the hopes of its friends. This is the more infallible when as on Tuesday night, even those who resist it hint, like Lord Howick, at a possible change in their sentiments or, like Mr. Spring Rice, candidly state the symptoms of such a change amongst their own friends and supporters.

STANDARD—We feel no very strong disposition to enter upon the exceeding dull debate on Mr. Grote's motion on Tuesday night. We have already more than once, offered our views upon the ballot question. We are indebted however, to Mr. C. Buller for an acknowledgment, almost as important as his former confession that the Reform Bill was carried by dint of enormous lying; namely a confession that the bill thus descended has justified its parentage by greatly promoting corruption. * * * Mr. Buller thought that the Reform Bill, would put an end to corruption; we thought and said that it would promote corruption, and he now confesses that we were right. Confiding in this proof that we are not always mistaken and that Mr. Buller is sometimes in error, we tell the member for Liskeard with less reserve that his ballot nostrum would be only making bad worse; combining the "enormous lying" that caused the Reform Bill, and the corruption which is the consequence of that measure, and infinitely aggravating and extending both. The ballot-people mustered 153 votes. In 1835 they had only 144, showing an increase of *nine* votes in two years; whereas the *Chronicle* and *Constitutional* are very triumphant. It is now very well ascertained, that to carry a contested measure through the Commons, at least 300 votes are required. If this same rate of increase (*nine* in two years) can be kept up, therefore, the ballot may hope to pass at least *one* House of Parliament somewhere about the year 1870.—*Ibid.*

CLAIMS OF CANADA.

MORNING POST—The House of Assembly claims that the Legislative Council, with which it has to concur in making laws for the colony, shall, like itself, be elective—a claim incompatible with the principles of the British constitution, on the model of which that of Lower Canada has been studiously framed. It claims, in the second place, the complete controul of the whole revenue of the colony from year to year, leaving nothing of the nature of a civil list for sustaining the regular, permanent, and indispensable charges of civil government, and thus condemning every functionary, the judges included, to a condition of absolute dependence. It claims, in the third place, that the council, a co-ordinate branch of the colonial legislature, shall be made responsible to its high authority. These claims the House of Assembly has attempted to enfore by suspending for four years and a half the supplies for the ordinary service of government, although it is bound to grant these supplies by a compact, in virtue of which a considerable portion of the public revenue was placed at its disposal. Such is a brief but correct epitome of the case of Lower Canada; and will any man who is capable of reflection hesitate to declare, with Lord Stanley, that the question which arises out of it is not a question of "expediency, but of empire?"

MORNING CHRONICLE—Were the claims of the French Canadians to be received, Lower Canada would be completely independent of this country. With an elective legislative council and an elective House of Assembly, and an executive council responsible to the Canadian legislature, with every item of the expenditure voted yearly by the House of Assembly, the representative of this country in the colony would be a mere cipher, and Lower Canada would, to all intents and purposes, be completely separated from the British empire. But, as was well observed by Lord Stanley, it is not Lower Canada alone that we are called on to surrender: we must recollect that we surrender with it Upper Ganada, a colony of great extent and fertility, and a fine climate, and inhabited by about 300,000 men of British descent, far more enterprising and enlightened than the French Canadians, and who will soon, from emigration alone, be also more numerous: we also surrender Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and we cast off 100,000 British subjects in Lower Canada itself, who cling to us for protection against a majority which would certainly abuse its power.—*Ibid.*

ATLAS,—MARCH 12.

The animated debate in the House of Commons on the existing civil war in Spain, again forces our attention to the subject. If the debate contains little novelty—if all the speeches showed something very like ignorance on the laws of succession, and still more on the actual state of opinion and feeling in that country—the animation on both sides of the House evinced the high degree of interest which both take in the extraordinary position of our relations with Spain. One thing, at least, will not escape the reader—that many of the arguments adduced against Lord Palmerston's policy have been taken. without acknowledgment, from this journal.

If for some weeks, we have paid little attention to the affairs of Spain, the reason is not that the country can ever cease to interest us, or that we can ever cease to regard with abhorrence the unprincipled adventurers who are urging it to destruction. But we have learned to distrust the statements of both parties, and to place no reliance on any report or any document for which we had not other authority. For instance, we were told six weeks ago by the correspondents of the *Morning Chronicle* that in three weeks Don Carlos would be driven from Biscay; but there he remains, and, as they reluctantly acknowlege, as formidable as ever. Nay, so far is he from being apprehensive of expulsion, from entrenching himself in the mountain fastnesses, that he is frequently the aggressor. In fact, both Espartero at Bilboa, and the heroic Evans at St. Sebastian, are literally blockaded by the Carlists, while all communication with Madrid is intercepted by the enemy. Nay, the later are as before, not only scouring the plains of New Castle and La Mancha, but inspiring even the capital with terror.

There is not in all history any thing so inexplicable as the conduct of the Queen's generals—Evans among the rest—in the present war. They will not face the enemy in the field, nor will they venture beyond their fortifications. We hear of nothing but dissaffection, of open mutiny among the troops, of perpetual bickerings with the ministers of Christina. They are always demanding money clothing, and provisious; yet, when all arrive, not a movement is made. There is swaggering enough; pledge enough are given that the war is about to be ended by a general *coup de main*; even the day is sometimes fixed on which the simultaneous attack is to be made; but not a soldier stirs from his massive bulwarks. Yet the troops of Christina are more numerous, better supplied with stores of every kind, better clad, better fed, than the Carlists, and are in possession of all the strong fortresses. How is this extraordinary inactivity to be explained? The cause must be cowardice, or it must be inexperience, or it must be disaffection, or it must be a combination of the three. This last is our own decided opinion. In any case, the position of Evans is one of dishonour. If he be *unwilling* to effect any thing for the cause which he has so valiantly defended *by his pen, and with his tongue*, why is he not recalled by our government, or dismissed by that of her Catholic Majesty? If he be *unable* to do so—if the difficulties of his situation be insuperable—why does he not resign a post which even his friends' must allow he has filled with no credit to himself, and no advantage to the Queen? If he blames her generals for their backwardness to co-operate with him, we must not forget that the very same complaint is urged against *him* by *them*.

To all attentive observers the "signs of the times" may afford instruction, but little, we fear, of consolation. There is a spirit abroad,—a spirit of reckless innovation—more threatening to our social welfare then any which has been unclaimed since the days of Cromwell. Where its fury

may terminate no man can predict: our own anticipations we acknowledge, are gloomy.

The speeches of Messrs, Leader, O'Connell, Molesworth, Roebuck, and Hume, in the House of Commons, on the evenings of Monday and Wednesday last, should be read with attention. They inculate, without disguise, the duty of rebellion. A knot of factious damagogues in Canada, whose proceedings are evidently disapproved by the great body of the colonists, have thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the British government by insisting that the crown shall no longer have any influence over the affairs of that country. A fact still more melancholy, is, that these avowed republicans have their mercenary organs in the House of Commons; and that the latter are quitely permitted to utter their treason in the race of the empire. We remember the day when such speeches would have consigned the authors of them to the Tower; and, though at the risk of being charged with illiberality, we do not hesitate to express our regret that such a day is passed never to return.

It may, indeed, be replied, that the vast majorities in favour of the resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell in support of the royal prerogative, are a gratifying result. This we readily acknowledge; but still we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that republicanism, and consequently revolution, have their avowed advocates in the legislature of England,

Another "sign of the times," and no lses pregnant with instruction, is the progress made by that engine of democracy, and consequently of anarchy, *the Ballot*.

The debate on Mr. Grote's annual motion affords little in the way af novelty, and nothing whatever in that of argument. The House of Commons is not the place best fitted for a calm, dispassionate view of the question: still less is Mr. Grote the person from whom either originality or luminous expositions are to be hoped. The speeches on both sides were singularly feeble. The subject, however, has been well discussed by Dr. Cromble, in a pamphlet which we have noticed at some length in the literary department of the Atlas, and to that notice we request the attention of the reader. In this place we shall only add, that neither in the present, nor in any other instance, has the House of Commons exhibited a tithe of the political knowledge to be found outside its walls.

That intimidation, or at least unconstitutional influence, is unformly practised at our elections, is a fact that we lament no less than the most ardent champion of the ballot. But we would not cure one evil by greater evils. Extremes, however, are in the spirit of the age; if the toe ache, the whole must be amputated; if the leg itself be affected, the whole body must be destroyed. This reminds us of two precious remedies for a cold which we have read somewhere—we believe in a Spanish humourist:—"Drink a quart of boiling water!" said one, "No!" cried another wag, "drink the water cold, but sit on the fire until it boils within you!" Nobody can dispute the efficacy of ether prescription. In the same manner, no man who is acquainted with the course of human nature can deny that the ballot would lead to immorality, to democracy, to a disruption of the social compact, to national ruin. The intimidation—the undue influence—to which we object as much as the veriest Radical, may be removed by far safer means. In the first place, no man should be allowed, whether personally or by deputy, to canvass; he should not even be permitted to harangue the electors at the hustings. His opinions he might easily make known by aid of the press; they would, in this case, be maturely weighed by the voters: and calm reason, instead of rhetorical display, would influence them in the discharge of their trust. Nothing is more dangerous, because, nothing is more seductive, than popular oratory. The wisest are not always exempt from its influence; and over the unreflecting, who are the great bulk of mankind, it is all-powerful. If we would appeal to the reason, and not to the passions, we must substitute written for oral addresses. Leisure, calmness, reflection, are necessary for examining the claims of rival candidates—for weighing alike their principles and conduct. No true reform need be expected, until these two objects be attained,—until canvassing be put down by severe pecuniary mulcts; until candidates be forbidden to approach the hustings, and the press alone be made the channel of communication with the constituents. This, we think, is the only reform that is wanted. It is one strictly in accordance with the theory of our constitution; and can be adopted without danger. For both reasons let it have a fair trial.

Even supposing that a case has been made out for the necessity of the ballot, there would be little justice in making it obligatory on the honest and the independent, no less than on the false and the timid. He who would prefer the exercise of his trust in the face of day, should not be compelled to discharge the responsible and important duty in darkness. Such an expedient would be a direct inducement to knavery, and, in the same degree, a discouragement to manly independence. Let hypocrites, if they will, shun the light of day, but let honest men be allowed to display their principles to the world.

Of all the parliamentary procedings of the week, or even of the session, the most interesting, the most important, took place on the evening of Thursday in the House of Lords.

On the presentation of some petitions against the abolition of church rates, the Archbishop of Canterbury, contrary to the regulations of the House, went so far out of his way, both as a Christain bishop and a lagislator, as to denounce, in violent terms, the bill now before the Commons for throwing on the church itself the sustentation of its own fabrics. Still more violent was the speech of his brother worthey, the Bishop of London, who applied the epithets of "sacrilege and spoliation" to one of the most equitable, most just, most beneficial measures ever proposed to Parliament. The most reverend prelate added that fifteen bishops, (nearly all who are in town) had met together, and declared their unalterable resolution to oppose the measure in every possible way. The language, the manner, the motives of the two prelates will be perfectly understood by the country.

Before we make another observation on the present subject, we may be allowed to describe the position which the Atlas, as a political journal, occupies. Our readers know—they must have long known—that we belong to no party; that we minister praise or censure with reference to measures themselves, and without the slightest regard to men, or parties. We not only condemn, we despise, we scorn, the habitual supporters of any party. In this respect, we may fairly lay claim to an independence which no other journal in the empire has exercised. We have never solicited either Tory or Whig, either Doctrinaire (to adopt an expresive French word) or Radical, either Conservative or Destructive, for post, pension, or favour of any kind. We have attended no political dinner; *we* have never been present at a coterie; *we* have never sold either our understanding or our conscience. Hence, Tory and Radical, Whig and Destructive, have, in turn, passed under our lash; or commanded an honest, unbought, unbiassed praise. Thus, one week we have applied the whip to Sir Robert Peel, another to Sir William Molesworth; now we have fallen on his Grace of Canterbury; next on some obnoxious Dissenter: this day we have advocated some Conservative principles, and have consequently acted with a Lyndhurst or a Peel; another day, we have exposed some glaring abuse, and have, therefore, fought under the same banner as a Hume or a Wakley; one week we have applauded some measure of the ministers; the following week we have execrated a very different measure; now we have cheered Lord Melbourne and his colleagues for their liberal measures towards Ireland; next, we have stigmatized their policy towards Spain. Even in the present number of the Atlas, we have evinced our incorruptible impartiality. In it we have condemned the republican spirit of the Canadian agitators, and the democratic objects of the ballot; in it we have denounced, in no measured terms, the revolutionary character of some attempted innovations, and the detestable alliance of our cabinet with the blood-thirsty, infidel banditti to whom Satan has committed the government of Spain; in it, on the other hand, we have warmly appluded the ministerial bill for the abolition of church rates, and consequently reprobated the selfish, factious, hypocratical opposition it has begun to encounter. Whether this fearless independence, this defiance of all party distinctions, this hostility to all factions, be for our pecuniary interests, we never stooped to inquire. We have been satisfied with the twofold conviction—that our conduct has called forth the praise of every independent, every honourable everyright-hearted reader; still more, that it has preserved to us that inward approbation which a good conscience only can bestow.

Influenced by this monitor, we do not hesitate to condemn the opposition of the bishops to the ministerial measure, as disgraceful to themselves and injurious to the established church. Not much, indeed, was to be expected from them; neither collectively nor individually have they any hold on eitheir the affection or the respect of the people. But we were not prepared for so precipitate a display of selfishness. They were supposed to have a considerable share of serpent-wisdom. Hostile as they were known to be to any thing really deserving the name of reform—to any thing that demanded the surrender of one shilling, or one iota of patronge—every body thought that they would cover their selfishness by some specious disguise. But no! they have displayed themselves in all their naked deformity; they have, in one unguarded moment, suffered their real characters to appear. We thank them for this unexpected result—that they have once in their lives been honest.

What says Lord MELBOURNE to this episcopal declaration of war?

My lords, I repeat it was with great sorrow, with great concern, I listened to the speech of the most reverend prelate; and it is necessarily deeply painful to me to find that, in the further prosecution of this measure, we are to look for the decided opposition of the most reverend prelate and his brethren. But, my lords, however great my regret, I take leave to assure him and them—I take leave to assure the House and the country—that the opposition of the most reverend and right reverend prelates shall in no degree influence me to alter the course I have marked out for myself on this question—(loud cheers)—convinced as I am that it is a measure most important, most benficial, and most essential, no opposition, whencesover it comes, shall deter me from persevering in it to the last. (Great cheering).

A crisis is at hand; a collision between the bishops and the ministers is inevitable. The people of England will support the latter, even to greater lengths than is now proposed,—if need be, even to relieving the former from their attendance in the House of Lords. We have yet to learn what good these prelates have done since they were allowed to sit in it. They have done nothing for the country, nothing for religion, but much, very much, for themselves. If they have not restored discipline, if they have not augmented small livings, if they not advocated the rights of their clergy, they have at least taken especial care of episcopal interests. They may now raise the cry of "The Church is in danger!" but it will produce no responsive echo in any breast other than those of their dependents or factious allies. England has had enough of episcopal abuses.

On the very evening when the scene we have described took place in the House of Lords, the other House was occupied in a different manner. Mr. Buckingham moved for leave to bring in a bill for the reform of our mercantile marine. We know not that a more beneficial measure was ever contemplated by the hon. member.

The increase of shipwrecks of late years is absolutely alarming. From official calculations, it appears that the loss of property in one year has been three millions; that the loss of life is one thousand Annually that in the short space of sixteen months, ninety-five vessels left London, and neither crew nor cargoes have ever been heard of since the time of their departure.

To what causes are these appalling evils to be atribute? Chiefly to two. In the first place, mercantile vessels are so slenderly, so flimsily, because so cheaply built, that they are worn out in a few years' service. In the second place, the captains of such vessels are, for the most part, ignorant and inexperienced men. There is no examination as to the state of the vessels; there is none as to the competency of the persons appointed to command them. In other words, through the abominable selfishness of the commercial world, and the shameful supineness of government, life and property have been sacrificed with perfect impunity.

The reverse of all this, as every one knows, is to be found in the royal navy, and we are informed, in the ships of the East India Company. The mercantile marine must be placed on the same footing. We must have official inspectors of ships, and a board of naval officers for the examination of mercantile captains. Let Mr. Buckingham persevere. Most heartily do we thank him for his motion.

TIMES.—MARCH 13.

The noble and becoming procedure of the English Bishops on Thursday last is hourly proving itself the salvation of our national church. The spirit and wisdom of the right rev. prelates who stood forward in that memorable instance, and took upon themselves the sacred duty assigned to them by their station as heads and guardians of the church established, are made equally unquestionable by the conduct of her friends and her assailants.

From all parts of the country whence communications have yet had time to be received by post or otherwise, the most striking evidences pour in upon us of the just direction which has been imparted by Thursdaay's proceedings in the House of Lords to the opinions of those members of the established church who had not until then been thoroughly roused to a consideration of the tendency or character of the Whig Dissenting bill for robbing the clergy, as well as the poor, of their only available resources towards a provision for the acumulating wants of both throughout this Protestant kingdom. Every moment brings the most satisfactory demonstration of the fresh encouragement thus afforded to the reflecting and religious public, and of the new force by which they feel themselves animated in consequence of the stand against spiritual barbarism begun in the Commons' House of Parliament, followed up by the independent press, and supported by our venerable champions of the Protestant religion in the presence of the assembled Peerage. The mind of the people is now concentating, and the power of the national feeling will soon be experienced in its fatal effects upon the measure for insuring the general dilapidation of churches, and exclusion of the poor from their immemorial rights as Christians.

But if the testimony furnished by the friends and advocates of the Church against this unprincipled measure were of doubtful extent or importance, all defects of such a nature would be abundantly supplied, and all uncertainty removed, by the language of those whose aim is to plunge the Protestant establishment in ruin. We have already described the demeanour of Lord Melbourne towards the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his vain attempt to answer that estimable prelate last Thursday, as unmannerly, boisterous, and bullying. *Bullying* a clergymen! Why was this? Lord Melbourne is not habitually a violater of the external obligations of a gentleman or a brave man. Had not such a scene been enacted by his Lordship, we should have thought him as incapable as another Peer of treating an aged and courteous personage, like Dr. Howley, with greater contumely than he would observe towards any other person who was not in a condition to chastise his unseemly objurgation according to its deserts. But his outrageous recklessness on that day was in fact, the measure of his astonishment and mortification at the odious light in which he and his brother Ministers, and their conjoint political wickedness, were placed by the mild, simple, and unvarnished statement of the venerable Archbishop. The noble Viscount was furious because he was sore and frightened. Had his Lordship been less conscious of the entire destruction wherewith himself and his unhallowed schemes against the Church of England were threatened by the frank exposure which was administered to them by the ecclesiastical head of that church, he would have less resembled in his whole bearing the rude swash-buckler of the 17th century, or the tavern-ruffler and mohawk of the reign of Anne, than he did when he thumped down his gauntlet on the table in desperate defiance of the established religion of his country.

Lord Viscount Melbourne intimated as one grand motive for this warfare against the estates of the bishops, the chapters, and their respective lessees, that "*peace*" between those sects which divide the parochial population would be restored by it. Peace! Why, who has broken the peace? Is it he who acts upon the ancient and existing law of England, or he who resists it and raises an outcry for its abolition? We have heard a great deal of nonsense talked upon this question of religious "peace," The breaker of the peace is not the defender of established rights. It is the aggressor on them. The promoter of "animosity in parishes" is not the man who feels a just (however strong) resentment at those who seek to deprive him of his property; but it is the offender who strives to despoil him of it. No doubt, when highway robberies were in fashion, it would have much conduced to the tranquillity of the roads, had the traveller always permitted himself to be plundered without opposition—without a scuffle, or complaint—without pursuit or prosecution. In such a case, the "peace, tranquillity, "harmony, and concord," between passengers and thieves, would have been most edifying—only there would have been no justice, no security, for those who left their homes, and consequently no longer any locomotion. So, with regard to this question about church-rates, it is sure enough, that if the church of England congregations, and their several officers and parish functionaries, were to let the political sectaries have their own way, and retain snugly in their own pockets those sums which had been, by the ancient law of England immemorially appropriated to the wants of the church, there would be no more ill-blood or quarrels *on the particular subject of church-rates*, and no other harm might arise than that the sacred edifices would fall to ruin, and there could be no more public worship celebrated in them. But would that stop a similar, or louder, clamour for the non-payment of tithe? Unquestiouably not. We have it announced to us officially, by the turbulent enemies of the church, that after church-rates are got rid of, the peace of parishes will be disturbed instanter for the total abolition of tithe, and establishment of the voluntary principle; which Lord Melbourne must be void of all pretension to consistency if he did not recommend to Parliament, on the same ground as the repeal of church rates—viz., is tendency to the restoration of "peace, tranquility, harmony, *and* concord"—a result which we, who know something of Dissenters, are abudantly satisfied would never be obtained, but of which, if arrived at, the final consequence would be, that we might have indeed a sort of Protestantism and a sort of episcopacy, but in both it is certain an inferior article.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and his rev. brethren have, we repeat it, saved from complete destruction all those sacred and paramount interests which are incorporated with the church of England, and have preserved to us and to our children, under Providence, all those blessings which our ancesters derived from the national church, and transmitted to us through it. The bishops have laid open a low-minded fraud of those who dishonour the title of "King's Ministers," and have frustrated a licentious and daring crime.

But how stands our Sovereign, the King himaelf? Is he not trebly armed, since this fulfilment of their sworn duty by the bench of bishops? Is not His Majesty's mind more informed than it could have been before a demonstration of the sentiments entertained by the heads of the Protestant established clergy? Can the King's be indifferent to such an expression of their feelings? Who ought to be—who are—the spiritual advisers of a King of England? are questions bearings directly and avowedly, not by remote implication (like the repeal of the Roman Catholic disabilities), but immediately, and in explicit terms, upon the known property, the most solid and tangible among the rights of the church? His Majesey's coronation oath was frequently, though, we think, not fairly, appealed to in the discussions on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. Could it be fruitlessly appealed to now! The subject comes on this evening in the House of Commons, when we shall witness, of course, some symptoms of that "intense gratification" which has been afforded to the enemies of the church of England by the discharge of their sacred duty on the part of the Archbishop and his right rev. brethren. It is morally impossible that such a bill should pass. There is not a poor man's child in England upon whom it would not be an act of "sacrilegious "robbery."

MARCH, 14.

We had from the first been taught to believe that there was no doubt what ever of sufficient proof being laid before Parliament and the country to satisfy both as to the perfect accuracy of the report agreed upon by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In that report the Commissioners were unanimous. Lord Melbourne and the chief portion of the existing Cabinet were, and are still, among its (*unnimous*) members; and what was their report? Why, as stated by the Bishop of London, it took into consideration a scheme of dabbling with the property possessed by Bishops and Chapters, for the purpose of raising there out a fund for the erection of additional churches, and for congenial objects of a stictly ecclesiastical nature, *not* provided for by law from other sources, & after a mature conside ration of that scheme, the Commissioners, the present Whig Ministers being amongst them, condemned it as inexpedient and *impracticable*. It was, let us remmeber, identical in its process with that very plan which the same Whig Ministers now attempt to force upon the community viz, a project for intermeddling by act of Parliament between the lessors of church lands and their lessees, and for appropriating to a purpose not before contemplated whatever increase of value might thus be squeezed out of the land. It was declared, as above, to be "inexpedient and impracticable:" but now, when grasped as for the use and profit of those who are open enemies of the church, the conversion of the anticipated surplus is pronounced by these shufflers to be eminently "expedient and prac-"ticable." Is not this downright political villany? Can any one be surprised that the Bishop of London plunged the whole *clique* into consternation?

Such an argument, however, though invaluable to statesmen as a deathblow to this impudent and pernicious measure, is of less account for Englishmen generally than the grand constitutional objection—to wit, that the law proposed by Lord Melbourne is the direct introduction of the *voluntary principle*, and insures the speedy annihilation of the episcopal established church.

How, indeed, is it possible to maintain in argument that tithe should still be respected, after we have surrendered church-rates? If the landlords be exonerated from the burden of repairing churches, by what device of logic can we justify the longer imposition of a charge for the sustenance of the clergy? If, again, the English landlords be exempted from that which they have always been compelled to pay, how can we answer the complaint of the Scottish heritors, who are now by law subject to the cost of keeping up both churches and pastors? If ancient *law* be held at nought on this side the Tweed, where shall be its validity on the other—for the obligation to repair the churches has been equally on either side its creature? Let the venerable Kirk of Scotland, therefore, turn her best attention to the nature and to the consequences (if successful) of this assault upon her sister church. They thrive or perish together—that the members of both communions may be assured of. Disregard of religion, and factious turbulence, wearing the guise of conscientious independence, are alike the enemies of both church and kirk—attacking the principles of all establishments, for the same immoral object, and by the same tortuous and knavish machinations.

The people of England, in so far as they are concerned we rejoice to say, have become sensible of the mischiefs designed against *their* church, and of those far-spreading evils which would be involved in her overthrow. Our countrymen begin to show with what promptitude they have appreciated the merits of this question, as between Lord Melbourne and the church of England. They prepare to stand by their bishops. If they do not proceed by one road which has, with excellent intentions and on the part of able counsellors been recommended to them—namely, by direct petition to His Majesty to dismiss Lord Melbourne from an office of which he is unworthy, they will reach the same goal by another, and perhaps, all circumstances considered, a more desirable path. They will destroy the Ministers by rallying round the church of England.

Already that great central town, which has for these six or seven years been called that head-quarters of democracy in politics, and of the voluntary principle in religion—Birmingham we mean—has sounded the alarm, and summoned to their post the friends of the church establishment, on the "extraordinary emergency," as it is termed in the letters of our correspondents—the "extraordinary emergency produced by Lord Melbourne's" scheme for the rapid subversion of the church of England, and by his irreverend and indecent attack upon the bench of Bishops. The subjoined notice and invitation have been circulated through the town of Birmingham, the object of which will meet the cordial sympathy of every Christian Englishman in communion with the church; and its example, we trust, be eagerly seized and followed in every parish of this kingdom. No act can tell so powerfully upon the hearts of the nation, or so strengthen and encourage the clergy of all ranks to a bold and devoted fulfilment of their highest duties, as the presentation of such earnest testimonies of grateful attachment to their spiritual fathers by the lay congregations of the church. If we desire to convince the sectarian enemies of the establishment, or those official apostates by whom she has been betrayed and persecuted, how she reigns in the affections of the people of England, and is rooted in the principles of our social character, as well as of all our most cherished institutions, we need do no more than point out to general attention the natural and easy method proposed at Birmingham for giving expression to the sentiments embodied in this address. Let it be the business of all active and influential persons in each district, whether diocese, archdeaconry, or parish to collect the sense of the episcopal population, and transmit it to the heads of the church in Parliament, that their spirits may be fortified to an unflinching perseverance in the course upon which they have no manfully entered and that future Ministers who may be (if any others can be) as heedless of the most exalted duties of statesmen as these outcast Whigs or as much disposed to make themselves the vassels of infidelity and revolution may be premonished of the obstacles which lie before them, and thus deterred by the difficulties in the way of crimes if insensible to the disgrace and punishment which attend it.

"ADDRESS TO THE BISHOPS.

"The undersigned respectfully invite the members and friends of the established church resident in Birmingham and the immediate neighbourhood thereof, who are opposed to the Ministerial plan of abolishing church-rates, without substituting any national provision to meet in the large room at the Royal Hotel, Temple-row on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock to consider the propriety of addressing the archbishops and bishops of the church of England on the subject of the measures now before Parliament, tending to violate the rights and interests of the church, and therein those of the community at large; and also to declare to the prelates the affectionate attachment and respect with which they are regarded by the people under their episcopal care and the unshaken confidence with which the laity look to them for the maintenance of the integrity and welfare of that portion of the Catholic church of Christ which now by God blessing exists in this country."

GLOBE.—MARCH 14.

The *Morning Post* is enraptured with the arithmetical conclusions of Sir R. Peel, and declares that he possesses "the rare talent of making a dry numerical calculation intelligible to the meanest capacity." We are content to join issue with the *Post* on the nature of his display, and assert on our side, without much fear of contradiction, that he showed throughout his whole laboured statement the most deplorable ignorance. We believe Sir R. Peel to be a very fair specimen of an Oxford Prizeman; but if we are to judge from the exhibition he made last night, it requires more knowledge than in his time was the lot of a Double First-classman, to make a tolerable figure in financial calculations.

Now, if Sir R. Peel would be contended modestly to confess his inability to understand arithmetical problems—if he would even be satisfied with quietly and unostentatiously repeating has conned lesson the nonsense he was induced to speak last night, a generous opponent would make a fair allowance in place of his education, and for the opposite character of the pursuits to which his time and talents have been chiefly given. But it is not to be endured that he should, in his most pompous and magnificent style, and giving himself all the airs of really knowing whether he was talking sense or nonsense, utter absurdities for which the pupil of a commercial school would be whipped, and that we should be thereupon required by the *Post* to hold our breath in admiration of "the minute calculations of the laborious financier." It is bad faith towards his followers, for him to betray them into those applause which it seems he can command whenever he will turn round to claim them, as surely when laying down new rules of arithmetic, as when putting forth some favourite and high-sounding phrase of cautious bigotry and guarded intolerence.

In matters of arithmetic we profess to be Conservatives, and we trust it is no violation of the privileges of the House of Commons if we declare, that when Sir R. Peel says that two and two make five, he says that which is false and dangerous; and if he cannot see that it is false, he should be silent on such topics. If, indeed, he himself knew the absurdity of what he uttered, but relied on his flowing eloquence and cunning candour to delude his adherents into a belief, which he did not share, that he understood the subject of which he was speaking, pity for his ignoran

would be exchanged for contempt of his dissimulation. We dare not adopt such a supposition, but we can avoid it only by greatly lowering the estimate we had formed of his sagacity.

The three points which Sir R. Peel was anxious to establish, in his attack on Mr. Finlayson's calculations, were 1. That the government was mistaken in assuming 7*l.* per cent. as the usual rate of interest allowed on renewals of church lesses.

2. That the expenses of management had been overlooked.

3. That too low an estimate had been formed of the average term subsisting in the church lands.

The first point was pretty well disposed of by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, independently of the reliance we may be disposed to place on the information that has been collected from other sources. On the second, we need only observe that Sir Robert himself committed the strange blunder of supposing that it was intended for the future to allow the bishops to draw from their estates the present gross amount of their incomes, instead of the net income which they now receive after deducting in each case the cost of management—and forgot, also, that in every case in which the tenant shall purchase the reversion, the expenses of management will dwindle down to the mere per centage of collection. But it was on the third point that he put forth all his strength, and made the greatest parade of his financial capabilities; it is therefore on this that we propose to convict him of ignorance and presumption. We pass by all his other mistakes with respect to that supposed term of twenty-four years, which only showed that he had not understood, or wilfully mis-stated, the use which was made of it in the explanation of the scheme. Passing by all those blunders, as we prefer to believe them, we fix on the one we have mentioned, as most easy to be made, in the words of the *Post*, "intelligible to the meanest capacities." We will venture to promise that Mr. Goulburn shall understand it.

The principle of the government plan is to realize a greater income by turning the reversions of the church lands into possession, at a lower rate of interest than has been hitherto allowed. The plan supposes that 7*l.* per cent. is below the usual average rate, and proposes 4*l.* per cent. in future. Sir R. Peel disputed the accuracy of that supposition—but that is not the question now before us. Assuming that rate of interest, he asserted—and the Tory benches rang with acclamations as he spoke—that if it should turn out that the average subsisting term of all the leases is 28 or 30 years, instead of 24, the country, instead of gaining any surplus, would lose many millions by the proposed conversion.

We assert, in direct contradiction of his statement, that since the gain is to accrue merely by altering the rate of interest from a higher to a lower rate, the more remote the reversion is, the greater will be the gain. Read that over again. Mr. Goulburn, slowly and attentively, and try if Sir R. Peel will venture to contradict it if you propound it from your place. You may gain some credit as confuting your leader, who would not scruple to sneer at you if you had made such an absurd blunder as his—which to do you justice, we cannot just now call to mind that you ever did.

Let us follow out this assertion by examples. Suppose the average subsisting term to be of 28 years. The rental of the estate from which an annual income of 261,040*l.* would be realised in the shape of fines, by selling reversionary terms to such a tenant at 7*l.* per cent., could not be less than 1,785,000*l.*, instead of 1,323,000*l.*, as supposed by government. The value of the reversion, if turned into possession at 4*l.* per cent., would in that case exceed the fines by 317,700*l.*, instead of 255,000*l.* If the average term be of 30 years, the rental cannot less than 1,886,500*l.*, and the surplus would be 351,500*l.* We remark that the longer the term is supposed to be, the greater will the gain appear.

We know that Sir R. Peel cannot himself verify these statements; but the able assistant who has primed him hitherto will soon satisfy him of their accuracy, even if he cannot seize the general principle.

Thus, if we are to trust to the "minute calculations of the laborious and right honourable financier," rather than those of which Mr. Finlayson has attached his name, we shall find a surplus sufficient not only to defray the whole charge of church rates, but also to carry into immediate execution the other laudable purposes to which Sir R. Peel is willing to apply the episcopal revenues, heedless of those pious anathemas which the Church of England upon Earth, from his place in the House of Lords, is preparing to vent against his sacrilegious meddling.

A very useful little book, containing the principles of arithmetic for beginners, was published lately by Harris, in his Juvenile Library in St. Paul's Church-yard. We believe we shall do a service to many gentlemen, at this crisis, by informing them where they may find the means of enabling them to take part in this discussion with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their constituents.

The *Standard* of last night appears to have endeavoured to lay a foundation for the arguments employed in the House of Commons last night, by Sir Robert Peel and others, as to the antiquity of church rates. We shall say a word by way of correcting some of the errors into which our contemporary, of course unconsciously, has fallen.

We must, however, protest against the principle upon which all these references to antiquity are founded. Admitting that church-rates have existed from the first introduction of Christianity into England—which we shall show is not the case—that would form no reason why they should be continued for a single day after they have ceased to fulfil the object contemplated in imposing them. Church rates are not more ancient than the law for hanging persons for theft; but it would, we confess, almost surprise us even Colonel Sibthorp—though we have already had not to be surprised at anything which proceeds from that gallant member—argue that because of the antiquity of this law, any man committing a theft ought to be hanged, and justify his position by showing that he had enjoyed life subject to this condition, and that it was one of the oldest charges incident to the possession of property. Yet this argument would not be a whit more absurd than those employed by our learned contemporary in this article of last night. But we must show how untenable are the grounds upon which this peculiar antiquity is supposed to belong to church rates.

Our contemporary quotes a law of Ina, King of the West Saxons, who reigned about eleven centuries ago, which provides for the payment of "primitive seminum," or first fruits, as it is termed in the Latin—or Cyric Sceattes—church-shot, as it is called in the Saxon. And this document he most wisely concludes to be church-rate,—but, however, showing no single argument of the smallest validity by which to justify this conclusion. Now the law is, that instead of this first fruits or church-shot being anything in the nature of a church rate, it was, so far as can be ascertained, payable to the bishop, not to the parish priest, and could not therefore have been applicable to the repairs of the parish church. And in addition to this, it is not ascertainable that the repairs of the church were provided for out of another source—that is, the tithes. Before the first introduction of Christianity by St. Augustine tithes to the church were first paid, the practice existing the tithes into three portions—one for the clergy, one for the repair of the church, and one for the poor and the stranger; and this practice, frequently recognised by Councils of the church, was in the year 1014 (nearly two centuries later than the time fixed upon by the *Standard* for the first imposition of church rates) solemnly adopted and enacted by King Ethelred, in the assembly of the Witenagemote. But if during three centuries one-third of the tithes was set apart for the purpose of repairing the structures of the church, with what face can it be pretended that this payment of first-fruits to the bishop was in the nature of a church-rate? Would the *Standard* go back to the practice of antiquity with regard to the source whence the necessary funds for the repairs of churches are to be derived? If so, tithes still exist, and are available for the purpose.

It is, however, unnecessary to waste any more time upon this topic. We have already said enough to expose the ignorance or bad faith of those by whom these assertions of the existence of church-rates for eleven centuries have been made. Such of our readers as may be desirous of seeing the authorities upon the subject, may find a reference to them in a little tract bearing the title of "A Few Historical Remarks on the supposed Antiquity of Church-rates," published by Ridgway.

A more petiable exhibition of weakness and inconsistency was scarcely ever made in the house than was afforded by Sir Robert Peel's speech of last night. It was dull, tame, and spiritless—feeble in argument and false in assumption—inconsistent with itself—hinting objections which were left undefined—glancing at concessions which might be made if there were proved to be a necessity for them; it was neither claculated to encourage his friends and supporters, or to intimidate his opponents; and the tardy, half-avowed offers of conciliation with which it concluded destroyed whatever effect might have been produced by some of those points in which more vigour had been attempted.

After all that Sir Robert said, too, as to the financial part of the ministerial measure (the value of which we have examined in another article), what does it amount to? The right honourable baronet makes it a charge against the proposed measure, that it may have a tendency to throw a certain part of the charge upon the consolidated fund, and so impose a burden upon the country; when the very plan that he would substitute for it would throw the whole of this charge upon that very fund, and thus impose upon the country a burden, even according to his own calculations, five times greater in amount. If ministers had not provided for any accidental deficiency, this attempt to prove that such a deficiency was to be apprehended would have had something of reason in it. But as it is, it argues a short-sighted folly of which, though not among the greatest of Sir Robert Peel's admirers, we had certainly not suspected him.

A similar inconsistency was to be traced in another part of his speech. After gravely informing his hearers that the proposal of government had for its object to relieve property from a payment to which it had been rubject from time immemorial, and to throw this burden upon the church, he cooly proposes to relieve this property and throw the burden upon the nation. According to Sir Robert, it is the landed property of the kingdom that is subject to this charge—and he would throw it upon the general taxation of the empire, to which the landed gentry of England contribute but a very small proportion. It is unfair that the landed gently should relieve themselves at the expense of the church, but not that they should do so at the expense of the country. Such is the logic and such the morality of the champion of Conservatism, and such pretexts upon which a measure like this is resisted. It would, we are aware, be quite vain to ask Sir Robert to define what he means by the church. He is too well aware of the safety of generalities, to embarrass himself by a definition. But we do most emphatically deny that the government plan at all affects the church. The proof of this was given by Lord Stanley in the debate upon the Irish church bill, in a speech of great force, and he showed clearly that any increased revenue from church property, that was produced by legislative interference, belonged not to the church—that is, not to the bishops or clergy—but to the state. And since Lord Stanley employed this argument, one of the pretences upon which this argument might be opposed has been destroyed. The state has fixed a limit to episcopal revenues. The bishops, therefore, have not the shadow of a right to the augmented income which the adoption of the government plan would produce. It belongs to the states. That it should be applied to ecclesiastical purposes we readily admit—and the purpose to which it is proposed to apply it is strictly ecclesiastical. Sir R. Peel, therefore, to be consistent, should either support this measure—or, if this does not suit him, should move for leave to bring in a bill to charge the repairs of churches strictly upon the owners of landed property, whose property was alone originally subject to the charge.

Among the petitions presented against the abolition of church-rates are some from Affpuddle, Tomerspuddle, Tollpuddle, and Tollersporcorum. The speech of Sir Robert Peel would half induce us to conclude he must be a denizen of one of these places, whose names so aptly designate the character of his last's oratory.

STANDARD—MARCH 14.

The debate upon the church-rates abolition resolution was, last night, auspiciously preceded by the presentation of 460 English petitions against the ministerial scheme t and that the contrast might be complete the presentation of 38 petitions in favour of that scheme; of which 38 petitions, 10 were Scotch. Thus the English petitions in favour of the Church are as 16 to 1 of those in favour of the robbery proposed by ministers; and we have Lord Holland's authority for saying that the Church petitions are by far the more numerously signed. It would not be rash to affim that the petitioners on behalf of the Church are as 50 to 1 of the abolitionists.

We mention this fact, both to show what reason ministers have to congratulate themselves upon the popularity of their measure and to correct a little error of our respected contemporary the *Constitutional* which in its report, affirms as follows:—

"In the Commons. there were a great number of petitions presented against the abolition of church-rates, and almost equal number in favour of the measure."

Surely the *Constitutional* will correct this. Thirty-eight are not almost as many as 460—and these are the numbers given in the printed votes, which, as they are signed "James Abercromby," must be admitted as an authority above all exception.

The debate was opened by Sir R. Peel, with a masterly exposition of the whole subject to which it were imperfect justice to apply the character of an incomparable parliamentary speech. The discourse pronounced by the right honourable baronet was indeed adorned by all the grace and animation of eloquence, even through those long arithmetical details which seemed to render desperate the attempt to give them life or ornament. But the eloquence of this perspicuous, strict, and irresistible—for such it would have been how homely soever the diction in which the same thoughts had been clothed—the eloquence we say, of Sir Robert Peel's argument, was, indeed, the least part of its merit. The right honourable baronet disposed of the whole question so effectually, as to leave his opponents without the power of answering—almost without the courage to attempt an answer. True, some of them spoke after Sir Robert; but merely to follow a man in debate is not answering him, even though the later speaker profess to disapprove of his predecessor's conclusion, and maintain that profession by some reasoning of his own. To answer a man is to reply to the arguments which he has used; and to prove if one can, that he has advanced unsound premises, or drawn conclusions unwarrated by logical truth. Now, in this sense, we re-assert it, no attempt whatever was made to answer Sir Roberf Peel's speech, last night; and it is important that this should be considered because the speech being as clearly conclusive as a mathematical demonstration to which indeed the first half of it was very closely akin the tacit confession of the whole ministerial party, that it involved no fallacy, either in fact or reasoning amounts to a full acknowledgment that the minnisterial project is altogether untenable upon any honest principle. We can no more think of attempting to abridge Sir R. Peel's calculations into such space as we may command, than we could hope to abstract the "Principia" of Newton into one of our paragraphs. In such cases we can only state results; and the result at which Sir R. Peel arrived by an indisputable train of reasoning is, that, conceding to Mr. Spring Rice all his postulates, his expected fund would fall 90,000*l.* per annum short of his estimate; but withholding such postulates as are manifestly absurd and false the expected fund would fall to the negative of the equation robbing the Church indeed but producing nothing and involving the country in the loss of millions.

The other divisions of Sir Robert's speech, as they concerned the political and moral merits of the scheme, referred to topics with which of course. the public is more familiar; but in the right hon. baronent's treatment of them these topics were relieved from all the wearisomenes of familiarity. We recommend the whole speech as a full manual of instruction, upon the most importaut question of our time, and as proof of the power of genius to give a charm to themes the most unpromosing.

Lord Howick followed Sir R, Peel, not, as we have said, to answer him, but to declare that he adhered to the opinion which, as all know is necessary to keep him in office; so that, except for form's sake his lordship's display might have been dispensed with. But, Lord Howick was resolved to do more for his employers than merely to aid in the spoliation in the Church; he, therefore, fell heavily upon the bishops whom he charged with worldliness and negotism, strongly recommending a plan of robbery as likely to render them alert and expedite in the discharge of their pastoral duties.

The *Times* inflicts a severe rememberancer upon the son of the most rapacious prime minister that England ever saw—upon the son of the Patriarch of the tribe of Grey, imputing worldliness to the *Times* we leave the Secretary at War as regards this points. But upon another matter—Lord Howick's prescription for the bishops—we must remind his lordship that his proposition, and the very language in which it is recommended, are but poor plagiaries from no less a a person than Julian the apostate. Julian, it will be remembered, was the first great reformer in the Christain Church—except, perhaps, Judas Iscariot, whose reform, however, was only theoretical, may dispute precedence with the Infidel Emperor. Now, Julian reformed the Church in the true, liberal, and Whig style; by confiscating all its property, and he justified the proceeding by the very words employed last night by Lord Howick. The Christians he said could not faithfully fulfil their religious duties while encumbered with what they called the filth of worldly riches. But, *pace tantarum virorum*, we mean Julian the Apostate and Lord Howick, let us examine this argument for a moment. Religious duties are alike to all. In one sense religion demands the whole man from each of us. An archbishop can give no more and the merest layman is awfully mistaken if he believe that he owes less.in other words, we are all bound to be as fervent in piety, and as pure in life, and as forword in every good work, according to our ability as the Archbishop of Canterbury—would that we who write were so, or anything like it. If, therefore, to be religious in this sense it is necessary to be a pauper; it is just as necessary to the layman as to the clergyman—to a nobleman as to a prelate. We must, then, suppose that the inconvenience of territorial possession to a prelate, of which Lord Howick spoke, concerns the discharge of merely temporal duties connected with the Church. But if landed property be a burden too great for a Spiritual Lord who has the care of a diocese. is it not also too great a load for a Prime Minister charged with the interests of an empire? Yet, Lord Grey never thought of surrending his estates during the four years that he was new-modelling the British constitution, and providing for his family at the public charge. No, poor man, to surrender property is the very last weakness of which he would be guilty.

Lord Durham, Lord Howick's brother-in-law, does not find an estate equal to that of half-a-dozen bishoprics, the least obstacle in the way of his receiving 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* a-year, as Ambassador at St. Petersburgh; and Lord Lansdown, Lord Howick's colleague, contrives to execute the duties of President of the Council, though loaded with territory, exceeding in extent, probably, and much of it in turbulence most certainly, the land of all the bishops of England put together, Why, then, we beg to ask, may not a bishop execute his temporal duties, though subject to all these inconveniences to which the landholder is exposed?

We say nothing of Lord Melbourne, because we are not aware that he has any property to trouble himself with-al; the public, however, knows, from the light which has been let in upon his lordship's habits, that he can daily borrow three or four hours of the afternoon from his official labours.

Mr. Harcourt replied to Lord Howick in a very able speech. He exposed to merited scorn the hypocritical pretence, that Dissenters have conscientions scruples upon the subject of church-rates, by citing the examples of such men as Calamy, Watts, and Doddridge.

Mr. Buxton supported the Church-plunder scheme, in order, as he said, to send religion into every lane and alley. Mr. Buxton knows better than to believe that the shutting up of churches will send religion into lanes and alleys. He knows that it will send the late worshippers at these closed temples, to ale-houses and beer-shops, perhaps to some of those in which *Trueman Haubury*, and *Co.'s Entire* is sold; among others to that mansion once occupied by *Praise-God-Barebones*, and now said to be held by a worthy representative of that eminent dealer in canting, and beer-craft, and staunch enemy to the Church of England. We must postpone any further observations upon the debate, which was adjourned last night, and will be resumed this evening.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the date of the 15th ult., the Emperor of Russia has published an ukese, declaring the capture of the Vixen *to have been legal*. We have not seen the state paper asserting this monstrous falsehood but there is no reason to doubt either of its publication or of its tenour. The whole piratical transaction appeared from the first to be a deliberate measure of the Russian government, intended to assert a claim of universal sovereignty on the Asiatic side of the Euxine! and upon the Czar's adopting or disclaiming the outrage would seem to depend his demand or renunciation of an empire. Oh! for one hour of Chatham!—but Lord Palmerston occupies Chatham's seat! We do not however, think that even Lord Palmerston can "dare the cowardice" of submitting to this insult. The plague was subsiding.—*Standard, March* 14.

OBSERVER.—MARCH 10.

Mr. E. Denison Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and brother of Mr. Evelyn Denison, M. P. for Notts. is to be the new Bishop. He has been distinguished at Oxford as one of the select preachers—has always been an advocate of liberal and enlightened opinions in Church and State—and took an active part in the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Dissenters to the Universities.—Morning Chronicle.

We record with feelings of no common gratification, the advancement to the Episcopal Bench of the Rev. Edward Denison, M. A., Fellow of Merton college, and the much respected Incumbent of St. Peter's-the East, in this city Whatever we may think of the bad faith and paltry resentment, evinced towards another distinguished member of this University, we are bound to confess that a more judicious selection. and one more universaly approved in the University of Oxford, the Minister could not have made.—*Oxford Herald.*

SOMERS-TOWN EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.—The members of this chapel have, in unison with the wishes of several of the congregation, formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of presenting "their faithful and affectionate minister, the Rev. T. J. Judkin, with some token of their esteem and gratitude for his past labours of love among them."

WHIG REFORM OF THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—The register books forwarded to the Clergy, under the new Act, are not without characteristictevidence of their Whig patronage. Each page contains eight columns. appropriately headed, in one of which is to be noted the age of the parties about to be united in the holy bands of wedlock—the officiating clergyman being thus required to put to every blushing bride the very delicate and very gallant interrogatory—"What is your age?'! Another column headed "condition" has puzzled many persons who have endeavoured to unravel its meaning. some supposing that the object is to ascertain whether the parties are of Pharoah's "lean kine," or plump and in "good condition" which the Minister is to discover in the way that graziers do, by handling the subject! It is pretty clear, however, that the column is to be filled up with some statement of the pecuniary circumstances of the parties. And the Minister is also instructed to record in another column, the rank or profession, not only of the bridegroom, but of the bride! Thus—

Selina Jenkinson	age 18	lady	poor
Mary Jones	age 20	groer's daughter	with a plum.

The silly and impertinent questions, which all these matters necessarily involve, no Clergyman of gentlemanly feelings would put; but leven if he make the inquiries, it is clear that few persons of spirit would condescend to answer them. The law, of course, requires nothing of the kind, the whole of these absurdities having been concocted by some unmannerly Whig jack-in-office.

CHURCH RATES.—Thursday a numerous and highly respectable meeting was held at the Town Hall, Windsor, for the purpose of petitioning his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament to maintain the principle of Church Rates. Many eloquent speeches were delivered. not only by the members of the Established Church, but by Dissenters from it; and we cannot but notice with pleasure the talented address of the Revd. Mr. Allen, a Dissenting Minister of this town, who, while he acknowledged his dissent, proved by Scripture authority that the claims of the National Church were founded on the purest principles of justice. The meeting were unanimous in acknowledging the expediency of using their strenuous exertions to perpetuate the sacred institutions to which we are indebted for the peace and happiness this nation has so long enjoyed.

CHARD.—CHURCH RATES.—A numerous and respectable Vestry Meeting took place in this town on Thursday, at which the Dissenters and Radicals sustained a most complete defeat. Only *seven* out of more than 200 individuals present could be induced to hold up their hands against a Church Rate; and this, too, in the town of Chard where, not more then twelve months since, the conscientious Dissenters were allowed to have everything their own way. If the Establishment is to be put down and another set up by Papists, Infidels, and Political Dissenters who join with them, what sort of an Establishment may we expect it to be? For his own part, he believed that it would not be one worthey of that name or of long continuance.

SPECTATOR.—MARCH 11.

SCOTLAND.—Lord Lyndhurst has been elected Rector of the Marischal College Aberdeen, the office set apart by Dr. Chambers and the Moderator of the Church of Scotland for poor Colquboun of Killermont. Even with all the influence of the Church at his back unfortunate Killermont has again to endure the mortification of being rejected by the "educated youth of Scotland." We suppose the honour has been conferred on Lyndhurst "the denounced," as asolace to his wounded feelings on being repudiated by the Divinity students of the City of Glasgow, and forced to make way for his friend Sir Robert. Will the *Scottish Guardian* rejoice over this election as a triumph of the Church, of the influence of the Church? Lyndhurst, the rejected of the Divinity students of Glasgow, is elected at Aberdeen, in the very face of recommendations from Dr. Chalmers and the Moderator, in favor of their own beloved Killermont! Whither has the influence of the two greatest champions of "our Zion" fled, that it can serve them nothing in behalf of the best friend of the "Church-building Scheme?" The *Scottish Guardian*, we are afraid, is in a dilemma; and our opinion on this head has been much strengthened by reading the following rather singular recommendation of Mr. Colquhoun to the Rectorship, by one of the students of Marischal College, a Mr. Newlands: of Mr. Colquhoun he says—"He is a most liberal gentleman; he gave 200*l.* to the Glasgow Church-building Scheme, and of 800*l.* sunk in the *Scottish Guardian*, no less than 500*l.* was given by Mr. Colquhoun."—*Glasgow Argus.* [Mr. Colquhoun had 93 votes, Lord Lyndhurst 98, Dr. Abercrombie 80.]

Mr. Denison, of Merton College, Oxford, brother of Mr. John Evelyn Denison, is to be the new Bishop; and not Dr. Hampden, as was announced by the Ministerial journals. Now that his brother has got a mitre, will Mr. Evelyn Denison hold fast to the Whigs? Doubtless he will until Sir Robert's return to office. Should that event occur, it will be difficult to say on which side of the House the Member for South Notts will be found. We recollect that he voted for the Peel Speaker and the Peel Address. It is a pity that Lord Melbourne could not find some *decided* Liberal on whom to bestow the vacant diocese.

The recent decision of the House of Lords upon the claim to the barony of Vaux of Harrowden, in no manner inteferes with the title of Vaux vested in Lord Brougham. Lord Brougham descends from John Vaux of Catterlen, the second son of Robert de Vaux, whose fourth son Oliver was ancestor to the Lords of Harrowden. Thus Brougham and the Lords Vaux of Harrowden descend from a common ancestor; but their lines branched off long before the creation of the Harrowden peerage.—*Morning Chronicle.* [It is thought that Lord Brougham's progenitors and Julius Cæsar's descended from "a common ancestor," but that "their lines branched off" many generations before the Roman invasion of Britain.]

Mr. HUME makes it a rule of his Parliamentary conduct, not to take *personal* offence. He sits in a public capacity, and all his own observations have reference only to the public conduct of political friends or foes. He will not be provoked into giving or receiving a challenge—that is well known: he will not retort mere personality upon an assailant, even in words. The conseqnence is that he is assailed by many with a degree of coarseness and insolence which the parties would never think of using towards either a "fighting man" or a satirical epigrammatist. Certain we are, for instance, that Lord Stanley would never have ventured to speak of Mr. Sheil, or Mrs T. Duncombe, or Sir Andrew Leith Hay, in the term-

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he used when ridiculing Mr. Hume on Wednesday. The rule of the House, which declares it disorderly to speak of a Member by name, was broken through repeatedly by Lord Stanley. He spoke of "Hume" without even the "*Mr.*" which formal courtsey demands when alluding to an individual present. "*Hume* is up"—"not that they regarded Canada less, but they deprecated *Hume* more:" such was the style, till the days of the *thimblerig* unprecedented for vulgar insolence in the House of Commons. Mr. Bernal, who was chairman, ought to have stopped the rampant young nobleman: and Mr. Hume would have done well on this occasion to have called "*Stanley* to order.', Perhaps, however, Mr. Hume may be persuaded to try how Lord Stanley himself will bear a similar strain of abuse. We would not recommend the experiment if we thought a repetition of it would be necessary; but let Mr. Hume take the first opportunity of mentioning "*Stanley*" to his face—"the renegade *Stanley*"—"the Tom Thumb of the Opposition"—"*Stanley* the rejected of the Whigs, and Peel's second fiddle." Let him see how the young gentleman likes that sort of language when addresed to himself.

"They had then the power of corruption and intimidation to induce men to abstain from voting: that influence would still exist, and the ballot could not affect it."—*Mr. Spring Rice's Speech against the Ballot.*

Lord HOWICK made use of the same argument; and it was the only one adduced during the whole debate which bore at all against the efficacy of the Ballot to destroy intimidation. No doubt the laudlord has the power impute ed to him But its exercise would be so very odious, and to be effective must be used on such a scale, that few landlords would attempt it. Few would proclaim to the world that they were at open war with their tenantry, and had resolved to disfranchise them.

But suppose that the landlord did abuse his influence by preventing his dependents from voting at all, even that would be preferable to compulsory voting. The powe of the oppressor would at any rate be crippled. The cor ercion would be less injurious, than if it were employed as it now is, to force men to commit moral perjury by voting agains their consciences. If the Ballot did not put an entire stop to every species of intimidation, it would on the very shewing of Mr. Rice and Lord Howick, take away fully half of the motive to intimate voters, by rendering compulsion fifty per cent. less effective towards gaining an election. The first favour a canvaser asks is the vote, the second neutrality; the Ballot must, in the case supposed, at least insure neutrality.

The Tories have a singular mode of showing their attachment to Mother Church. It is proposed that, in future, Church lands shall be let at fair value, and that the increased revenue derived under the new system shall be applied to purposes strictly ecclesiastial; when, all at once, these pious protectors of the Establishment are in the greatest dread lest the *lessees* of the Church should be disabled from plundering her! Their alarm is lest the Establishment should get her own. Positively, exclaims the *Times*, under the Church-rate Bill a lessee of the Church will have to pay an annual rent of 1,093*l.* 8*s.* for land worth *only* 2,485*l.*! In Ireland, the lessee pays only 573*l.* 6*s.* for land worth 2,485*l.* The English lessee is shamefully treated. And this is the language of the guardians and protectors of the Establishment! Why, we should have expected an outbreak of indignation at the enormous gains of the lessee to the loss of the Church; and considering, as we do, that ecclesiastical property is public property, liable at any time to be converted by the Legislature to public purposes the advantage to be secured in perpetuity to the lessee appears to be much too large. His actual gain or loss by the new plan, it will, however, be difficult for him to calculate; for, such has been the irregular mode of managing Church property, that it depends very much upon the age or necessities of the Bishop with whom he would have to negotiate for a fresh life in his lease, whether he made a good bargain or a bad one.

In the mean while, whatever may be the juggle between the Church and the Minister, we hope that those Members of Parliament who look upon Church property as public property, will prevent, if possible, any improvident transfer of it to individuals. The proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it should be remembered, is to put beyond the control of Parliament a vary large amount of national property, and give a vested interest in it to individuals in perpetuity.

EXAMINER.—MARCH, 12.

TORY INSANITY.—The proceedings in the House of Lords, last night, will be long memorable in England. For the first time in our history has the Prime Minister of the Crown dared to denounce the National Church as an injustice. Yes, these are Lord Melbourne's words—"The abolition of Church rates is the measure for relief from an *unjust* tax of a large portion of his Majesty's subjects." * * * The Prime Minister of the King insulting the Archbishop of Canterbury, and defying and threatening him for presuming to assert the indisputable right of the Church, is an infinitely more serious matter than any ordinary altercation between two Lords of Parliament. It, in fact, places the Executive and the Church in a hostile collision, as clear and unequivocal as that exhibited when James II. sent seven Bishops to the Tower. * * * If Lord Melbourne be permitted to hold office 48 hours longer, a matter of which we are doubtful, the country may be confidently assured, that the longer tenure is not indulged to him for the prosecution of his iniquitous design, but in order that the country may see that design in its full iniquity. Let the country, then, awake to its duty. * * * Let, we say, those who expelled the descendant of 100 British Kings for the lesser offence, and expelled him at the peril of their own lives and of the public tranquillity, execute equal justice for the greater upon the grandson of Mr. Lamb, money-scrivener and attorney, of Clement's Inn.—Friday's *Standard*.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS—So strong is the conviction on the minds of the Ministerial adherents that a general election is inevitable that on Wednesday last applications were made to the various coach and posting masters in the town to engage all the horses and carriages for northern members in the Whig interest. The Conservatives had been however, beforehand with them, and had given retainers to the proprietors.—*Leeds Intelligencer*——From the Ministerial candidates for this county (Worcester) canvassing their constituents, a general election is pretty generally looked upon as immediately forthcoming. Should such an event occur, there would be an accession of Conservative members for this county. Mr. Cookes retires from the representation of East Worcestershire, for which division of the county Mr. Horace St. Paul and Mr. Packington, will come forward on the Conservative interest and Mr. J H. H. Foley and Mr. Holland on the Ministerial side.—*Worcester Journal.*——We understand that our respected townsman Mr. Thomas Sands, has been requested to come forward as a candidate for the representation of Sheffield, on the Conservative interest. —*Liverpool Standard.*——Messrs. Bagge and Chute, the Conservative candidates for West Norfolk, have just finished a canvass of this division of the county, which renders their return at a future election certain.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*——Mr. Dawson has withdrawn his promise to stand as a candidate at the next election for Leicester.—*Northampton Herald.*——The Hon. W. Best, the eldest son of Lord Wynford proposes, we hear, to become a candidate for Weymouth at the next general election.——A requisition to Sir R. Bromley, Bart., soliciting him to stand as a candidate for the south division of the county of Nottingham in opposition to Mr. Denison has been most numerously and respectably signed by the magistrates and landed gentry of the county. On its presentation Sir Robert consented to accept the invitation and a canvass will immediately commence.—*Nottingham County News*——in the expectation of an early dissolution of Parliamant, several individuals have been busily engaged in Kilmarnock, for a few days past, in obtaining signatures to a requisition to James Ewing, Esq., of Levenside, to oppose Dr. Bowring at our next burgh election.—*Kilmarnock Journal.*——The *Hertford Reformer* says that Mr. Muskett, a man of moderate politics, is to stand for St. Albans, in the anticipated event of Mr Ward's not again offering himself——We learn from the *Tyne Mercury* that the Reformers of Newcastle, seeing that Mr. Ward, whom they formerly looked to as a candidate, is likely to be engrossed by Sheffield, are about to hold a meeting to consider the propriety of calling upon Colonel Napier to come forward.——It is expected that George William Wood, Esq., late a member for South Lancashire, will be a candidate for Kendal at the next general election.—*Preston Chronicle.*——A Whig candidate, of Earl Grey's school, is confidently spoken of as coming forward for the representation of this borough at the next general election. The candidates already publicly in the field are P. Hesketh Fleetwood, Esq., the present member; R. Townley Parker, Esq., of Guerden hall; and John Crawford, Esq., of London.—*Preston Chronicle.*——Sir Edmund Filmer has announced himself as coming forward on the Tory side with Sir William Geary, in the event of a vacancy for West Kent. Mr. Hodges' friends and the Liberal party, must be on the alert.—*Globe.*——Mr. Planta, at the close of (what his friends call) a successful canvass, has issued an address to the electors of Hastings, in which he pledges himself to come forward on the Conservative interest at "the election which is impending over us." Whoever is the second member, there can be no doubt that Hollond will be the other.—*Ibid.*

ADDRESS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.—An Address to his Majesty, signed by 250,000 individnals, was presented at the Levee on Wdanesday, by a deputation consisting of the following Members of Parliament:—Sir Richard Musgrave, Sir Richard Nagle, Sir William Brabason, Messrs George Evans, W, F. Finn. W, Villiers Stuart, Thos. Wise, N. A. Vigors, Sharman Crawford, Winston Barron, and Sergeant Ball. The address was in favour of Municipal Reform, and complains of the operation of the law of Tithes, His Majesty is entreated to use the constitutional power of the Crown to effect a speedy settlement of both these questions.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Mr. Justice Burton, in his charge to the jury at Roscommon assizes, said, *he saw nothing on the calendar that could lead him to think this country did not at present enjoy the utmost tranquillity.*—Mr. Justice Perrin, in the course of his charge, at Leitrim, amongst other matters adverted to the recent amendments in the grand jury laws, and concluded by observing, that *he felt much pleasure in perceiving the calendar did not so much as present an offence amounting even to a case of homicide.* —At Wexford, Mr. Justice Crampton said—*I am happy to have it in my power to state that there is little business to trouble you with at the present assizes.* Your calendar is extremely light, the number of prisoners unually small—being only eight—and their offences of an extremely mitigated character.

FRANCE.

The ministry have been defeated on the disjunction law! While Dupin and Berryer were from opposite motives attacking the ministry; while De Lamartine was delighting them by his advocacy of their measure, and Persil endangering it by his approbation and by unwisely threatening further severities, the general belief was that the bill would be carried by a majority of 40 at least, and indeed on the 7th day's discussion all the amendments were negatived, and ministers appeared certain of success; but the secret vote enabled men to act in opposition to their assumed policy, and on the ballot there appeared of the 400 members present—For the bill, 209; against it, 211: majority against the ministers, 2!

The result appears to have surprised every one. The week had been one of excitement even among the middle and lower classes, for the drafts on the saving banks exceeded the deposits by 20,000 francs. The anti-ministerial vote, however, followed by the assurance of *La Charte* that ministers do not in consequence resign, appears to have restored confidence. It is stated that, "Whatever may have been the intrinsic importance of the law, its rejection is certainly the most important act of the French legislature since September 1830. This is the first time that the Chamber has placed itself in opposition to the royal opinion, and put a veto on a recommendation of the Tuileries. By the vote of Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies has declared that its fears are no longer of the people or of the army, but of the court or ultra-faction. This, then, shows a new phase in the political history of the present reign." We understand that the division was hailed with raptures within the Chamber, and that the deputies were cheered by the citizens, who had assembled in great numbers in front of the Chamber, and on the Pont de la Concorde.

It is supposed that a rash attack of M. Jaubert on the Strasburg jury, which was apologised for by Count Molè, and severely commented on by M. Dupin, produced a change in the minds of several members, who would, but for the violence of his support of the measure, have voted with ministers.

The other news from Paris sinks into insignificance in comparison with the result of the seven days' debate.—*Atlas, March* 12.

SPAIN.

Calatrava is seriously ill, Count Almodovar has succeeded Vera as War Minister, and, it is said, on condition that Mendizabal resigns. Lopez has been dismissed, and Narvaez ordered into a species of honourable exile.

The Cortes, having settled the bases of the constitution have proceeded to legislate for the press, which they trammel with penalties and securities heavier than those of France under the new law.

The Carlists have recovered strength in Valencia, and have made a desperate and successful attack on the second brigade of the Queen's army at Bunal. It was commanded by Cabnet and Azuar, and consisted of two thousand men. Forcadell, the lieutenant of Cabrera, during the illness of his general, (who is incapacitated for action by his wounds,) with the chief Rayo, the monk Esperanza, and the canon Perieba, attacked the column on the 18th ult. and cut it to pieces, except six hundred, who went over to Don Carlos. Cahnet blew his brains out after the action, and Axuar has been ordered to Madrid. Forty officers were taken prisoners, and have since been killed by the Carlists. Cabaera gives no quarter.

On the 20th the Carlists, Tristany and Torilla, fired Llamella, and destroyed a column of 900 Christinos. These bands have since joined, and carried off the wives of the municipal councillors of Uriel, for which they demand a high ransom.

In the North, matters remain much as they were. Espartero has 28 battalions at Bilboa, and, opposed to him at Durango and Zornosa, are but 11 Carlist battalions, under Goni. But Espartero will not move. Saarsfield has 19 battalions near Pamplona, defending the line of Varcarlos, and keeping open the communication with France; opposed to him in the valley of Ulzama, are 15 battalions, commanded by Don Sebastian, and Saarsfield appears undecided how to act. Evans has 21 battalions; at St. Sebastian, and is opposed by Ciubelalde, with only 9 battalions; yet Evans keeps within his walls, and, it is now said, actually expects an attack. 1,600 men joined Evans on the 2d instant.

Giubelalde will advance with the 14 squadrons of cavalry, and some battalions, into Castile. In the mean while the peasants are ordered to fly before the Christinos, in case of their advance and every precaution is taken to increase the peril and difficulty of their march.

Saarsfield says that the strength of the Carlists being at Lucumberri, he cannot move without co-operation, which he demands of Evans and Espartero, blaming their delay. —*Atlas, March* 12.

CONSTANTIOPLE.—FEB. 15.

A number of the *Gazette de St. Petersburgh*, under date of the 12th ult., which contains the ukase with respect to the consfication of the Vixen, arrived here by yesterday's post, and has thrown the court and Divan into great consternatiou and perplexity. The tone of insolence in which it is couched leaves no room to doubt as to the intentions of Russia, and unless England, after provoking this controversy, prove recreant (which God forbid), a war must ensue, and the *casus fœderis* between the former and the Porte will have supervened. In this event the British government will at length perceive, and bitterly regret, the improvidence they have been guilty of in maintaining the *status quo*; firstly, in not having formally and officially ascertained the fact of its existence; and, secondly, in rendering that treaty effective by allowing the Pacha of Egypt to retain his hostile attitude against his master, and thus to paralyse the stregth and resources of the empire. With his army employed in observing Ibrahim Pacha, the Sultan finds herself placed almost at the mercy of Russia, and unless positively assured of the co-operation of England must comply with the injunctions of Nicholas, and the provisions of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi to the letter. Among the latter exists the obligation he is under of closing the Dardanelles to our fleet, which, till out of the power of his terrible protector, he must at least assume the appearance of doing. It is to be hoped, however, that the presence of our fleet at Constantinople will at once put an end to his difficulties on the subject; nor will his people, if he should hesitate, leave him a choice how to act; they will to a man rise in favour of England and their own independence. It will require, on the other hand but a very trifling naval force to impose neutrality on Mehemet Ali, whose peculiar position renders him vulnerable and accessible on every side. These are things which should have been attended to before, but for which, with a little energy, it is by no means too late, to provide. Surrounded by hostile populations on every side, against which she has, even at this moment, the greatest difficulty to make head, Russia, if England declare against her, must necessarily succumb.—*Standard, March* 14.

EXECUTION OF PEGSWORTH.

This zalprit underwent the dreadful sentence of the law on Tuesday morning, in frout of the debtor's door, Newgate, at the usual hour. Long before the time appointed for the execution immense crowds of persons thronged from every part of the metropolis and its environs, and among them a great number of females of descent appearance, and by half-past seven o'clock there could not have been less than from 20,000 to 30,000 persons present. The preparations for the erection of the scaffold commenced about ten o'clock the preceeding night, and by twelve they were completed. At this time a strange scene presented itself. A number of men assembled round the scaffold & piled up some straw which is laid in the Old Bailey during the time the sessions are going on, and formed something like camp beds, on which from twenty to thirty of them threw themselves, some with short pipes in thei months smoking, while others were singing songs of the most disgusting and obsence description—Dr. Cotton, the chaplain of Newgate, was unremitting in his attentions tor the wretched man who was also visited by Mr. Baker, and the Rev. Mr. Ruell the chaplain of the New Prison, the propriety of his demeanour and conduct having excited great sympathy in the minds of those gentlemen—On Sunday his wife bade him adieu for the last time. As is customary upon these occasions two men at up with the culprit every night. On the night before the execution he remarked that it would soon be over, and he hoped he should receive pardon from his Maker for the dreadful crime he had committed. He retired to rest and slept soundly the whole of the night. About seven o'clock he partook of some refreshment and shortly afterwards the sheriffis arrived at the prison, and immediately proceeded to the condemned cell, where they found the culprit quite resigned to his fate. The usual melancholy preparations having been completed, Pegsworth was brought from the cell to the room where he was to be pinioned. He appeared quite calm and collected and walked a with firm step. He shook hands with the sheriffs, and expressed his gratitude for the kindness he had received from them, as well as from Dr. Cotton, The melancholy procession then proceeded towards the scaffold, which the unhappy man mounted without any assistance. In less than a minute the drop fell, and he appeared to be dead almost instantaneously. Pegsworth was a healthy robust young man, about 35 years of age. The body, after hanging an hour, was cut down and removed into prison, and placed in a shell, preparatory to in terment within walls.

DEATH OF MR. DAVIDSON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

Accounts were received yesterday morning at the Foreign-office of the death of Mr. Davidson, the enterprising African traveller, in a letter from Mr Vice-consul Willshire, at Mogadore. In the letter from this gentleman he stated that the most circumstantial account he had heard was from a Jew trader of the name of Jacob Ben Cohen, who arrived there from Draha on the 2d inst., and reported that Mr. Davidson had been robbed on the 29th or 30th of Shaban (thirty-two or thirty-three days after Mr. Davidson started from Wednoon), by the tribes of Idoulet and Ait Atta, in the district of Hamedu, four days' journey from Tatta: who, after receiving from Mr. Davidson eight doublons and 100 dollars, and a loaded camel, allowed the party, consisting of eighteen persons, to proceed on the route to Timbuctoo. His informant stated that eight or ten days afterwards a marauding party of the tribe of El Haribb, who were returning from plundering a place called Boushegrah, met Mr. Davidson's party a little to the south of Egueda, whom they immediately robbed, and shot Mr. Davidson. At Elmam Dee. a town distant six days from Tatta, where his informant was living, he saw in the possession of the Arabs and Jews various articles which had belonged to Mr. Davidson, which he described, and left no doubt as to his fate. Amongst the articles he named a silver watch, a pocket-compass, a sword, three books, a box of medicines, a paper tea-caddy, beads and cowries, all of which *he must have seen*, or he could not have described them so correctly. His informant could not give a certain account of the fate of Abo Bekz, the companion of Mr. Davidson, but understond he had gone on with the caravan; in which opinion he was borne out by the letter received from Sheick Beyrouck.

Other accounts state that Mr. Davidson and his party travelled in a parallel route some distance from but rather behind, the caravan, which was met by a party of Harib, who were disappointed in not meeting Mr. Da son, for whom they particularly inquired; he, howe soon came up, when he was instantly shot. From an report it is considered that El Harib was at first frie but seized the first opportunity of destroying him trea rously at Sheh Keya, 20 days' journey from Wedn and about 27 days distance from Timbuctoo.

Mr. D, has long been known to the public from account of his travels in Mexico, Egypt, and the I Land, and from having delivered lectures on these sub at several institutions. His loss will be sincerely depl by a large circle of friends, to whom he was no less deared from his scientific information than his amia conduct.—*Globe, March* 1*k.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, SATURDAY.

We have this week to notice a further decline of ¼d. ⅛d., and, in a few instances, ¼d. per lb. in American c ton, at which rates the market closed with a very heavy a gloomy appearance. Sea Island remains without alterat in price. Egyptian is in limited demand at former rat Brazil, Pernam, and Maranham have declined ¼d. per l in Bahia some extensive sales have been made at a decl of ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. from the lowest prices of last we Surat continues in very limited demand, and, in a gr measure, nominal. The sales of the week amount to 18, bales, including 1,150 American for export, namely:—

		d.	d.
70	Sea Islands	26	to 30
20	Stained ditto	13	— 18
6,300	Upland	6¼	—
1,210	Mobile &c	6	—
5,780	New Orleans	5¾	— 1
340	Egyptians	11	— 1
770	Pernams, &c	9	— 1
760	Bahias	7¼	—
400	Maranham	9¼	— 1
	Bowed. ditto	8¾	—
80	Laguayra	9¼	—
380	Carthagena	6	—
840	Surats	3¾	—

The sales to-day amount to about 3,000 bags, at previ prices.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	10,90
Same in 1836	53,00
Forwarded into the country unsold this year.	16,36
Same in 1836	10,58
Increase of import this year, compared with the same date last year	54,51
Increase of stock	112,70
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption.	31,80
Decrease of quantity taken for export	7,15

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Co into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of J ary to the 4th intant; and of the Imports and Export the same period last year.

Imports in 1837.	Ba
American	195,8
South American	33,5
West Indies, Demerara &c	4
East Indies	19,5
Egypt, &c	8,9
Total of all descriptions	257,

In 1836.	Bags.
American	147,926
South American	20,959
West Indies, Demerara, &c	840
East Indies	21,400
Egypt, &c	3,851—19
Increase of imports, as compared with 1836,	6

Exports in 1837.

American, 2,070; Brazil, 295; East India, 7,393; India,—; other kinds,—.

Total in 1837	
Same period 1836	10

Stock.	Ba
March, 10, 1837	258,
Same time, 1836	145

Times 13, Ma

MISCELLANEA.

The Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and of the Bank of England, from 13th December 18 7th March 1837, is as follows.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£18,178,000	Securities	£30,57
Deposits	13,260,000	Bullion	4,04
	£31,438,000		£34,62

From a comparison of the above with the last state it appears that the Circulation has been increas 310,000*l.*; the Deposits diminshed by 970,00*l.*; t curities diminished by 506,000*l.*: and the Bullion *in ed* by 16,000*l.*

FAMILY WHIST.—Never let man and wife play ther at whist—there are always family telegraph if they fancy their looks are watched they comm te by words. I found out that I never could Smigsmag and his wife. I mentioned this one my partner, and he told me—"You never *can* them." "Why?" said I. "Because," said he, have established a code." "Dear me!" said I, signals by looks?" "No," said he, "by words. Smigsmag is to lead, Smigsmag says, 'Dear, with D, so does diamond, and out comes a diamond the lady. If *he* has to lead, and she says 'S, my play,' she wants a spade. Smigsmag and spade with the same letter, and sure enough down c spade. "Harriet, my dear,' says Smigsmag, 'ho you are sorting yonr cards!' Mrs. Smigsmag down a heart, and a gentle 'Come, my love, side produces a club."—*Gilbert Gurney.*

A STRAIGHTFORWARD WITNESS.—"N ler," said Serjeant Buzfuz. "Now, Sir, "I believe you are in the service of Mr. defendant in this case. Speak up if yo Weller," "I mean to speak up, Sir," rep am in the service o' that 'ere gen l'man, a service it is." "Little to do, and plenty to said Sergeant Buzfuz, with jocularity. enough to get, Sir, as the soldier said ven they him three hundred and fifty lashes," replied Sam, must not tell us what the soldier or any other m Sir," interposed the Judge—"it's not evidence." good, my lord," replied Sam. Do you recollect particular happening on the morning when y first engaged by the defendent, eh, Mr. Welle Sergent Buzfuz. "Yes I do, Sir," replied Sam the goodness to tell the jury what it was." reg'lar new fit out o'clothes that mornin', gen the jury," said Sam, "and that was a wery p and uncommon circumstance with me in thos Hereupon there was a general laugh; and the lit looking with an angry countenance over his de "You had better be careful, Sir," "So Mr. said at the time, my lord," replied Sam, " wery careful o'that 'ere suit o'cloths; wery c deed, my lord." The Judge looked sternly at full two minutes; but Sam's features were so calm and serene that he said nothing, and moti gent Buzfuz to proceed.—*Pickwick Papers*, No

MARCHMONT PEERAGE.—A petition has been to his Majesty from Francis Horne, Esq., capta pay of the 81st regiment of foot, claiming th dignity of "Earl of Marchmont;" and the p command of his Majesty, was on Friday prese House of Lords, who have directed it to be con a committee of privileges.—*Globe, March* 14.

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